The New-York Times.

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THE VIRGINIUS TRAGEDY.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL SOURCES.

THE SHOOTING OF THE CREW—CAPT. FRY SALUTES HIS MEN FOR THE LAST TIME.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Nov. 15.—The following account of events at Santiago de Cuba has been received here:

On Friday morning, the 7th, thirty-seven of the crew of the Virginius were brought on shore, and taken to the prison to remain there until their execution, which was ordered for that afternoon. Capt. Fry, a noble-looking old man, fully a head taller than the rest of the crew, when he met his men on the wharf, previous to the march to the prison, saluted them all. The salute was returned with affection.

THE EXECUTION—THE MARINES SHOOTING FOR SEVEN MINUTES.

At 4:45 P. M. Capt. Fry and the thirty-six men and officers were publicly shot, despite the protest of all the competent foreign authorities. The marines were seven minutes killing the wretched prisoners. It seemed as if they would never finish. At last the sailors marched off, and the troops filed past the long row of corpses. Then the dead carts were hurried up and loaded indiscriminately with the mangled remains.

VAIN PROTESTS OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL—VIOLENT CONDUCT OF GEN. BURRIEL.

The American Consul has done all that could have been done. Indeed it was threatened that his *exequatur* would be withdrawn for his exertions in behalf of the prisoners. In an interview with Gen. Burriel, that officer yelled at him, and otherwise treated him disrespectfully. The British Consul also made an ineffectual protest against the executions. It is reported that sixteen of the victims were British subjects.

GREAT ANXIETY IN HAVANA TO SEE THE COMMENTS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Nov. 15.—Great anxiety is manifested here to see the comments of the New-York press upon the capture of the Virginius and the shooting of the prisoners. There is a general feeling that it is desirable to have all the prisoners executed as quick as possible, before the Government of Spain or any other power can get a chance to intervene, although some of the better feeling portion of the people deprecate undue haste, and fear that it may lead to serious results.

BOASTINGS OF THE HAVANA PRESS—SPAIN IS NOT AFRAID OF WAR.

The *Constancia* (newspaper) says: "No matter how much our country has fallen in the last five years, the Spanish people have not become degraded to such an extent as to be frightened by those who might have to pay dear for their temerity and insolence in the event of intervention. We lament the bad situation of the affairs of our country, but are far from being daunted by foreign complications. May be we ought to desire them in order to liberate us from miserable party intrigues. Spain is not degenerate. All bad passions will immediately become quiet when there is any prospect of a foreign war. The stronger powers know this, and their intriguing politicians ought not to forget it. Unfortunately, the Spaniards give more importance to the latter than they merit."

WHY THE EXECUTIONS WERE SO HURRIEDLY DONE.

The *Constancia* also says: "When the news of the capture of the Virginius was received here it was thought that something would be tried to prevent the pirates from receiving their just chastisement."

BOMBASTIC ADDRESS OF GEN. BURRIEL TO HIS TROOPS.

The address of Gen. Burriel to the soldiers is very bombastic. Describing the chase and capture of the Virginius, he says: "The Tornado belched forth flames instead of smoke, going at her fullest speed. She finally came up with and captured the Virginius, which was taken possession of, with repeated cries of '*Viva España*' from the Tornado's valiant crew, without the slightest resistance from the others. One hundred and sixty-three men delivered themselves quietly up, having cravenly thrown overboard during the chase the arms which they ought never to have grasped, and the military equipage confided to them to defend their ignoble cause. This goes to show and to confirm the poverty of our enemies' efforts, and to demonstrate their impotence against the armies of Spain, which Providence manifestly favors."

A DENIAL THAT THE VIRGINIUS WAS NEAR JAMAICA.

The *Legalidad* complains of the inexactness of the press telegram, which stated that the Virginius was captured near Jamaica.

REASONS FOR STATING HER POSITION TO HAVE BEEN NEAR THE JAMAICA COAST.

According to official statements, the Virginius was eighteen miles from the coast of Cuba when the chase began. She headed for Jamaica, distant about one hundred miles. The chase lasted eight hours, both steamers going at their full speed, and both being fast vessels. They must, therefore, have been very near Jamaica when the Virginius was overhauled; but as the Captain, all the navigators, and the crew of that vessel have been killed by the Spaniards, they can put the distance at what they please.

THE UNITED STATES MAILS SEIZED AT HAVANA.

The mails per steamer Frankfort from New-Orleans, were seized by the Government, and their distribution has not yet been permitted.

LETTERS FROM VICTIMS.

MAJOR J. C. HARRIS AND GEN. RYAN WRITE FROM HAVANA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—There are no new features in the Cuban question to-day. Concerning the reported interview between the Captain General of Cuba and John W. Young, now in jail at Chicago awaiting trial for forging post-office money-orders, it is known here, in official quarters, that instead of the Captain General proposing to Young to act as a decoy in bringing an expedition to Cuba, for the purpose of being captured, such a proposition was made by Young himself to the Captain General. He went to Havana for that purpose, after having gained the confidence of the Cuban Junta in New-York. The Captain General having no confidence in him, gave him a certain time in which to leave the island, of which, apparently, he promptly availed himself. Young was one of the shrewdest operators during the war in the bounty-jumping frauds. He also committed great forgeries on paymasters and other officers of the army.

MAJOR HARRIS' LETTER.

A letter from J. C. Harris, one of the Virginius victims, has been received in this city, dated Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 22. After stating that the expedition was to leave on the night of that day he said he was confident of success. The prospects were good and probably before the letter reached its destination there would be fighting in Cuba. "Much," he added, "depends upon the success of this expedition, and the combinations abroad. We take only 300 men from this port, but we will be joined by two other parties, and I am confident of success." The writer says the boat was in debt. Much money had to be collected, and Gen. Varona collected it. The writer of the above letter was Major J. C. Harris, of Louisa County, Va. He had spent several years on the western plains and in the mining regions of the Pacific slope, and was ever actuated by the restless spirit of adventure. A few weeks since he found himself idle, and at once turned his attention to Cuban emigration, with the hope of improving his fortune. He was a man of great energy of character, and was brave and generous.

GEN. RYAN'S LETTER.

The following letter was received in this city yesterday, by Gen. George W. Cook, an intimate friend of Gen. Ryan:

BLUNDELL HALL, KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 23, 1873.

MY DEAR GEORGE: In one hour we leave for Cuba. This is quite unexpected, as we did not expect to go until to-morrow, and I have just returned from the country. We arrived safely on the 13th inst. Had quite a storm on the 7th. All the provisions were washed overboard, and the deck swept fore and aft. Capt. Harris and the purser were bodily injured, and such a sea-sick set! The Captain pronounced it the most severe hurricane he ever saw. For a few hours I thought we would all enjoy the novelty of a bath in mid-ocean. Since our arrival we have had a splendid time; feast after feast, and ball after ball. The first ball was given by the Peruvian Minister in honor of Gen. Varona and myself. All the fashion and wealth of the place were present. Mr. Goven, Gen. Cordova, and Judge Tichbum gave the others, and gay ones they were.

The place is filled with beautiful women, and gay and splendid fellows, generous to a fault and liberal as Princes; must say that I never received such attention. I regret that want of time will prevent giving you a detailed account of my adventures. I am as fat as a bull and gay as a lark, and leave this place with many regrets. Very truly, &c.

W. A. C. RYAN.

CONTENTS OF RYAN'S ROOM IN WASHINGTON.

To-day Gen. George Cook, with two or three friends, proceeded to the room of Gen. Ryan for the purpose of taking an inventory of the effects he left in Washington, among which were various articles of clothing, photographs—one of his sister who was drowned while on her passage to this country from Ireland—also a large Cuban flag, (he took one with him when he left this city,) a valuable sword, magnificent in its mounting, presented to him in New-York, and a small blue banneret fringed with gold and ornamented with the coat of arms of New-York, the motto and inscription in Spanish: "Presented by the patriotic Junta of Cubans in New-York."

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

ACTIVITY IN THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Seven hundred men are now engaged in putting the Ajax and Manhattan, both monitors, and the sloop-of-war Canandaigua in readiness for service. Both monitors are armed with 15-inch Dahlgren guns, while the Canandaigua carries ten guns. The monitors will be placed in commission early in the coming week, and the sloop-of-war will be ready within a fortnight, some necessary repairs to her boilers occasioning the delay. To hasten the work on the Ajax, the workmen upon the new sloop-of-war Quinnebog have been transferred to her.

FITTING OUT THE FRANKLIN AND OTHER VESSELS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—To-day orders were received from Washington to fit the Franklin for sea at the earliest moment, and work upon her has already begun. To-morrow (Sunday) the employes of the engineer's department will work upon her all day.

The work upon the Brooklyn, now in the dry-dock, is being pushed forward.

The Franklin will doubtless be ready for sea inside of a month.

The sloop-of-war Ossipee arrived at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., to-day.

THE OSSIPEE TAKING TORPEDOES — HER PROBABLE DESTINATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15.—The United States steamer Ossipee arrived at Newport early this afternoon. She will take on board a supply of torpedoes, and probably sail to-night for Cuban waters.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

About 5,000 people visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday. This excessive exhibition of local interest in the condition of that portion of the American Navy under command of Admiral Rowan is not altogether occasioned by the public excitement in connection with the recent Spanish outrages in Santiago de Cuba. There are a good many people out of work in Brooklyn, and most of the male visitors to the Navy-yard were drawn there by a rumor which gained circulation early in the day to the effect that orders had been received from Washington directing the employment of a large additional force. But not taking into account those who may have come from purely personal motives, the officers of the yard say that at no time since the war has the general public evinced such interest in the affairs of the Navy-yard. Admiral Rowan, when questioned as to the cause of the unusual activity in the yard, was as frankly reticent as usual. The Admiral thinks that if, on investigation, it is found that the American flag was insulted, the Spanish Government will make the most ample reparation and apology rather than go to war. No secret is made of the fact that orders have been received from Washington to prepare all the available vessels in the Navy-yard for active service as soon as possible. Dispatches were received yesterday morning from Washington, directing that the Minnesota and Colorado, both first-class frigates, carrying fifty guns, be prepared for sea within twenty-five days. This can hardly be accomplished with the present force, but Capt. Ransom says the men at present employed will be kept at work night and day. A few minutes after the dispatches had been received, work was commenced on the Colorado and Minnesota. Admiral Rowan, in the forenoon, had no instructions to increase the force of men employed in the yard, but late in the afternoon the Commodore's Secretary said that 200 men will be taken on to-morrow morning. Among the officers of the Navy-yard generally there is a much stronger war feeling than is exhibited by those high in command. The younger ones among them are particularly anxious for "a brush" with the Spaniards. Capt. Ransom, who is Captain of the Yard, does not share the opinion held by Admiral Rowan and some other officers, that there is no ship in the American Navy competent to contend with the Spanish frigate Arapiles, at present lying in the dry-dock at the Navy-yard. He thinks that one of our monitors could send a shot clear through her, and disable all her machinery. A good many of the officers complain bitterly of the apathy of Congress with regard to the navy. Orders were also received yesterday morning to draft all the available seamen from the Vermont, and forward them immediately to Philadelphia and Norfolk for the Monitors Manhattan and Mahopac. The men were drafted, and left at 1 o'clock in the afternoon by the Old Dominion line. A number of men were also drafted to make up the full complement of crew for the flag-ship Worcester, Admiral Scott, now in the Hampton Roads. Only about twenty men were on board the Vermont, but two hundred are hourly expected from Portsmouth and Boston. The Juniata has orders to be ready for sailing on Monday morning. Her destination is not known, but there is very little doubt that she is bound for Cuban waters. The report published in the evening papers yesterday that orders have been received from the Navy Department to stop work on the Spanish frigate Arapiles is untrue. Work was continued on the Arapiles up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Both Admiral Rowan and Capt. Ransom positively deny that any such orders have been received.

NAVAL ASSIGNMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Lieutenant Commander Henry C. White has been detached from the Tigress, and ordered to the Naval Academy; Masters Comley and Bulkley from the Juniata and placed on waiting orders. Master May has been ordered to report at Key West for duty on the iron-clad Saugus.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE GATLING GUN.

TRIAL OF THE GUN AGAINST ADVANCING INFANTRY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 13.—A second series of experiments with the Gatling gun, for the purpose of testing its efficiency against a regiment of infantry advancing by column of companies, was tried here to-day, under the direction of the Board of Officers, of which Gen. Gilmore is President. For this purpose ten targets, 100 feet in length, were placed at a distance of fifty feet apart, the first being 1,000 yards from the gun. In the first trial 600 shots were fired, of which 526 struck the targets; but the party who handled the gun did not have the proper range. In the present trial, as in the former one, 600 rounds were fired, with the following results: The first target was struck 307 times; the second, 244; the third, 105; the fourth, 24; the fifth, 1; the sixth, none; the seventh, 4; the eighth, 3, and the ninth, 3, while the tenth was not touched.

THE FEELING IN THIS CITY.

WHAT THE COUNTRY IS EXPECTED TO DO.

The feeling of horror and indignation created in this City by the intelligence of the massacre of the passengers and crew of the Virginius has not abated, but, on the contrary, every hour seems to acquire fresh force and volume. The accounts received daily of fresh outrages, each rivalling its predecessor in cold-blooded atrocity, have added fuel to the flame of popular resentment and intensified to an extraordinary degree the desire that prompt and effective measures should be at once adopted by the Government to vindiate the insulted honor of the nation, and inflict punishment on the Spanish butchers who have dared to insult our flag. These sentiments are confined to no particular class. In store, counting-house, office, and workshop, yesterday, the one topic of conversation, to the almost total exclusion of all others, was the Virginius outrage, and but one opinion prevailed, namely, that the Government had no option left it but to send a fleet of war vessels to Cuban waters to exact satisfaction for the recent outrage upon our flag and afford in the future protection to American citizens. It was generally conceded that the Castelar Government was in a degree blameless for the murders that had been committed, but it was argued that on that very account the interference of the United States was all the more necessary. If it was said Spain cannot control her own colony and restrain her ostensible representatives from the commission of acts that are in violation of all law and justice, then certainly it is time for another nation, whose flag has been outraged and whose subjects have been shot down, to intervene with the strong arm in the interests of humanity and international law, whose restraints have been set at defiance.

Early in the day groups collected around the bulletin boards at the prominent newspaper offices eagerly scanning them for any scraps of information they might contain in regard to the all-absorbing question of the hour.

The intelligence that some vessels had already been dispatched to Cuban waters was received with expressions of intense satisfaction on all hands. There were to be found some few individuals, however, who were inclined to assume the rôle of prophets of evil, and hinted that the country was not in a condition at present to go to war and that our navy was not a match for that of Spain. These people, however, were few in number, and whenever or wherever they attempted to give utterance to their gloomy forebodings were invariably promptly repressed.

At the hotels and clubs last evening, the Cuban difficulty and the grave complications almost certain to arise from it, was the universal subject of conversation. The halls and corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, particularly, were crowded until a late hour with citizens discussing the probabilities of war, and it was generally conceded that unless the Madrid Government consented to a joint intervention in order to restore tranquillity in Cuba and punish the perpetrators of the recent outrage, war with Spain was inevitable. The majority of the speakers were unanimous in expressing their belief that the honor of the country was safe in the hands of Gen. Grant and his Cabinet, and that everything would be done that the Constitution sanctioned to uphold the national reputation.

PREPARING FOR A MASS-MEETING.

The Cuban Executive Committee met at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for the mass-meeting to take place at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. Mr. Charles Watrous presided. Telegrams were forwarded to several prominent gentlemen requesting their attendance at the meeting Monday evening, and it was announced that William M. Evarts, Esq., would preside. Hon. S. S. Cox, Mr. Sumner, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Wendell Phillips, and others, are expected to be present. Subcommittees were appointed to make arrangements for carrying out the programme of the intended meeting. The committee then adjourned.

A MEETING IN THE CITY HALL PARK.

The mass-meeting which was held yesterday at City Hall Park does not appear to have any special significance. The assemblage did not in any way justify its title, and there were assuredly more curious people than patriots in the gathering. The meeting was held in accordance with a proclamation calling for a mass-meeting to protest against the insult to the American flag. It does not seem to have had any connection with the other meetings to which the Cuban citizens of the United States have committed themselves, and among its numbers there did not appear to be any specially interested people. Curiosity was the evident motive of those who came to the City Hall meeting yesterday. There were four speakers, but only one of these was heard in any tolerably earnest way. This was a Mr. Thomas Dugan, who had something to do with the summoning of the meeting. He talked earnestly to the assemblage, and gained their attention with moderate success. In the course of his remarks he spoke strongly of the insult which the American flag had received, inveighed against the atrocities of Spanish rule in Cuba, and made a charge against the United States Government of collusion with the Government of Spain. Mr. Dugan brought forward a resolution containing a long preamble, setting forth the outrages of the Spanish Government in the past, and the numerous insults which it has offered to the American flag, and declaring in more precise terms the recent outrage in respect to the Virginius. Therefore, the resolution declared that it was the duty of the United States Government to protect the rights of its citizens, and to maintain the honor of her flag at the mouths of avenging cannon. The meeting was subsequently adjourned, the speaker who proposed the adjournment declaring that they would meet again one hundred thousand strong at Cuba.

RELIEF FOR DESTITUTE CUBANS.

A short time ago an effort was made to arrange an entertainment for the relief of a number of destitute Cuban refugees in this City. The League of the Daughters of Cuba having the matter in charge met yesterday, and it was decided to give an entertainment at the Academy of Music on the 20th of December next, and to offer tickets for sale after next Monday. It was reported at the meeting that great destitution prevailed among the families of a number of the victims of the Virginius expedition. Several prominent citizens informed the President of the League that they would contribute of their means to render the coming entertainment a success. The members of the association known as the American Charitable Association, have tendered their services to appear at the entertainment free of charge, and no effort will be spared by those having the matter in charge to render it a complete success.

AMONG THE CUBANS.

The head-quarters of the Cuban Junta was, as usual, crowded yesterday by Cubans and their sympathizers. An informal meeting of the members was held, but nothing of importance was transacted. The steam-ship Cuba sailed yesterday evening for Havana, from Pier No. 3 North River. She carries a general cargo. The following passengers were on board: H. W. Lefferty, Miss E. Handersen, V. D. Benemetis, A. Leon y Olmesa, J. Soublett, V. Solve. Nothing extraordinary marked the departure of the vessel except that there was a larger number of persons on the dock than usual.

A LETTER FROM HAVANA.

There was a secret session of the friends of Cuba yesterday at the office of Señor Metre, No. 50 Exchange place. The well-known Sombrero, the banker Leonardo del Monte, and R. J. Arnao, of *La Revoluçion*, with prominent Cubans, were present. A letter was read from Havana. The writer stated that the news of the butchery was received with the wildest delight by the Spanish residents. The Casino was the scene of a prolonged festival, at which resolutions were passed congratulating the butcher Burriel, expressing the hope that he would shoot all his prisoners, except the British subjects, (with a wholesome dread of consequences,) defying the United States in the most contemptuous terms, and expressing a wish that President Grant had been on board to share the fate of Ryan, Cespedes, Varona, and Jesus del Sol.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR IN THIS CITY.

The news published yesterday in the later editions of the evening papers that Mr. Belknap, the Secretary of War, had arrived in this City from Washington created no little excitement and comment, as it was generally believed that his visit was in connection with the military and naval preparations which the Government is making in view of the contingency of war with Spain.

The Secretary during the day was visited at his hotel by several military men with whom he held prolonged conferences. To one of these, an intimate personal friend of his, he is reported on reliable authority to have said: "You are aware that I have been considered somewhat bloodthirsty on this matter, but the entire Cabinet are now of my mind. At the Cabinet meeting held yesterday we were a unit, and if the American people are not satisfied with the measures resolved upon at that meeting to vindicate the national honor, they must be very hard to please."

Before his departure for Washington last evening the Secretary was waited upon by a reporter of THE TIMES. He, however, absolutely declined to give any information in regard to the objects of his visit to this City, saying that considerations connected with his official position precluded him from making any statement whatever.

THE FEELING IN THE COUNTRY.

MEETING IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 15.—The meeting at the court-house in this city, to-night, to express the sentiment of the people regarding the execution of those on the Virginius, was the largest ever held in this city. The rotunda of the court-house was packed, and out-door meetings organized at both the east and west wings of the building. Gen. Nathan Rauny, a soldier of the war of 1812, presided. Speeches were made by Major Brown, Gen. Baker, and a dozen other local speakers, all of whom took the strongest possible ground in favor of vindicating the national honor, and wiping out the recent insult to the flag and outrage on civilization and humanity, by visiting summary vengeance upon the perpetrators of the inhuman butchery. The war feeling in the crowd ran very high, and there was repeatedly expressed a desire to take forcible possession of Cuba and annex it to the United States. Resolutions to this effect, and urging the Government to take speedy and vigorous measures to obtain reparation for the wrongs committed, were unanimously adopted. At this hour (11 P. M.) a great crowd still remains at the court-house, and speaking continues.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—A meeting of citizens is to be held here next Wednesday evening to give expression to their indignation at the outrages in Cuba.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

THE QUESTION OF THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA REGARDED AS SETTLED.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The *Daily News* of this morning, in an editorial article on the prospects of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, says the execution of the Virginius captives has virtually decided the fate of the island. The other London journals contain editorials of a similar tenor.

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

THE SPANISH LOAN SINKS TO ITS LOWEST POINT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Spanish loan reached the lowest figure this morning yet touched on the London stock market.

HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

MEETING OF THE EASTERN CREDITORS AT PROVIDENCE—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15.—The Eastern creditors of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. met in this city today, in the Horse Guards Armory, where the meeting of the creditors of A. & W. Sprague met a fortnight ago, in accordance with a call to take action in reference to the approaching general meeting of the creditors in New-York. The meeting was attended by about eighty gentlemen, including several who were present at the Sprague creditors' meeting. The proceedings were harmonious, and were not of long duration. Mayor Doyle called the meeting to order, and Hon. Wm. S. Patten was made Chairman, and Col. Horatio Rogers Secretary. The Chairman explained the call, and then a statement of the financial condition of the concern being requested by a creditor, Mr. Wm. C. Chapin, of the Atlantic Delaine Mills, representing the firm, read the following:

LIABILITIES.	
Notes payable and acceptances, (of which $5,813,300 are drafts of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company)	$9,009,630
Due banks and others borrowed on collaterals	559,316
Due consignees and for money in trust	242,398
Due on sundry small accounts	26,000
Total	$9,837,343
ASSETS.	
Due from the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company	$3,513,277
Due from open accounts in books	1,130,611
Due on unmatured drafts drawn by the Atlantic Delaine Company and Riverside Mills	2,469,100
Due from consignees and others, secured by goods in hand, real estate, mills, and machinery	3,887,973
Cash and bills receivable	857,453
Bonds, stocks, real estate, and good suspended accounts	295,180
Total	$12,158,594
Surplus of assets over liabilities	$2,321,252

Mr. Chapin, after having concluded the reading, remarked that Mr. Hoyt believed that it would be acceptable to the creditors generally to have the meeting for action in New-York, where they could obtain the fullest information, and it was hoped that this meeting would act in reference to that.

Mr. Amos D. Smith thought that if there was any plan matured for action it would be interesting to the creditors assembled to hear it, though they might only act on the proposition to appoint a committee to represent them at the New-York meeting. He desired to know if it was proposed to ask for any particulars, accommodation, or extension for the firm, and if any gentleman was present able to communicate information on this point. If all the knowledge that is to be imparted to the creditors has already been given here, then he for one would be as well satisfied as if they sent a committee to New-York.

Mr. Chapin replied that he was prepared to answer any question as far as his knowledge of the affairs of the concern extends. It had been asked by those around him if the private property of the firm is included in the statement given. It was not. Its estimated amount is $4,500,000. In answer to Mr. Smith's request for further information, he said that Mr. Hoyt believed himself able to pay a considerable portion of the firm's indebtedness at an early day, but an examination of its affairs brought him to the reluctant decision that the firm cannot separate its affairs from those of the firm of A. & W. Sprague, and accordingly its future action must depend, in a great measure, upon that of that firm.

The secretary of the meeting then offered the following resolution, saying that he had proposed one providing for just the opposite course, if it were deemed expedient to substitute it.

Resolved, That it is deemed inexpedient by this meeting to appoint any committee to attend the meeting of the creditors of the Messrs. Hoyt, Sprague & Co., to be holden in the City of New-York, on the 19th inst., inasmuch as the banks and other large creditors of said firm in this city will doubtless be represented at that meeting individually.

Mr. Robert Sherman, of Pawtucket, advocated this resolution, and moved its adoption, while Mr. John O. Waterman advocated the opposite course—the appointment of a committee, who, by conference with the Trustees of A. & W. Sprague, could doubtless gain much information which would be of great value to the creditors. Mr. Sherman remarked that Messrs. Hoyt, Sprague & Co. would without doubt present some plan of settlement at the coming meeting which could be acted upon by the creditors here, as if a committee for them was there present.

After a little more discussion on this point, the motion on the resolution was put, and it was carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

It is announced to-night that the Trustees appointed by the meeting of the creditors of the firm of A. & W. Sprague, who have been diligently at work with associate counsel perfecting the papers, have finished their work and the document has been formally acknowledged. The difficulties encountered have arisen from the situation of the vast property of the concern, which is scattered through many States, as has already been shown, and is of a varied character, from the necessity of keeping it in active employment to prevent deterioration, and the protection of the Trustees from personal financial responsibility in the handling of the extended trusts.

MISSING CREW OF A DERELICT SHIP—MUTINY SUSPECTED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 15.—Her Majesty's ship Swallow arrived from Newfoundland this afternoon. The steamer Somerset arrived from Charlottetown this morning, and sailed this afternoon for Boston. Steamer Scandinavian sailed for Portland at noon. Nothing has yet been heard from the crew of the ship Richard Robinson. The rumor of mutiny gains strength, and several things about the vessel indicate that something was wrong. The vessel is now being discharged. Accounts from the Labrador fishery are highly satisfactory. Very few casualties have been reported this season in the fishing districts.

WASHINGTON.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS FOR HEAD-STONES IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Secretary of War decides that the award of contracts for furnishing head-stones for the national cemeteries will be made as follows: To Edward P. Doherty, of Washington, D. C., for the "known" and "unknown" in the Fredericksburg, Va., National Cemetery, granite slabs, $3 95; blocks, $3 50; to Thomas P. Morgan, of Washington, D. C., for one-third of the whole number of the "known" graves in the national cemeteries, about 43,000, white marble slabs, $3 40; to Charles S. James, of Washington, D. C., for one-third of the whole number of the "known" graves in the national cemeteries, white marble slabs, $3 39; to Samuel G. Bridges, of Keokuk, Iowa, for one-third of the whole number of "known" graves in the national cemeteries, white marble slabs, $3 56; to D. C. Sage, of Cromwell, Conn., for the "unknown" in the national cemeteries, except in Virginia, white marble, as per sample in the Quartermaster General's Office, blocks, $2 42. Should any of the above-named bidders fail to give bonds within the time specified in the bids, none of these contracts will be executed until further instruction, as the law requires all the work to be provided for. The work is to be completed on or before the 15th day of May, 1875.

OUTSTANDING CURRENCY.

The fractional currency received from the printers during the week ending to-day was $786,800; shipments, $819,600; shipments of notes, $1,972,000; securities held by the United States Treasurer for circulation of national banks, $393,087,600, and for public deposits, $16,609,000. National bank notes outstanding at this date, $348,444,653.

CLAIM OF AN OFFICER WHO ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION REJECTED.

Attorney General Williams has decided, in the case of an ex-officer of the United States Army, who resigned to join the rebellion, and who puts in a claim for back pay, said officer's disabilities having been removed by Congress, that the act of such removal relates exclusively to the right to hold office, and that the joint resolution of Congress making it unlawful to pay any dues that existed prior to April, 1861, to any person sustaining the rebellion, remains in full force, and as the claim is one of those described therein, it cannot be paid.

ARMY CHANGES.

The President has accepted the resignation of First Lieut. Isaac W. Maclay, of the Ordnance Department, to take effect Nov. 15. The following changes in the stations and duties of the officers of the Medical Department of the United States Army have been made: Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton will report in person, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to the Commanding General of the Department of the South for assignment to duty; Assistant Surgeon Charles R. Greenleaf will report in person to the Commanding General of the same department for duty; Assistant Surgeon D. G. Caldwell and Assistant Surgeon M. K. Taylor have been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of Texas for duty; Assistant Surgeon J. H. Patzki has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Platte for duty.

THE THORNDIKE MURDER TRIAL.

OPENING OF THE DEFENSE—TESTIMONY OF THE PRISONER'S MOTHER.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 15.—The Thorndike murder case was resumed this morning. In opening the case for the defense, Mr. Wallace, the prisoner's counsel, cautioned the jury against giving too much importance to statements of his client before the Coroner's jury, as they were made while he was in a state of excitement, and insisted that the position assumed by the Government must be so strong, in order to satisfy them of his guilt, as to absolutely exclude every other hypothesis.

The first witness examined to-day testified to the peaceable character of the accused, and to the friendly relations maintained with his brother up to the day before the tragedy. The blood on the prisoner's clothing was accounted for by his having thrown himself upon the grass where the bodies had been laid.

Mrs. Lucilla Gordon, aged sixty-eight, mother of the prisoner, testified that the brothers lived together on terms of friendship; that they worked in company on Saturday before the murder, and that John T. Gordon manifested no displeasure when the farm was conveyed to Almon.

CONVICTION OF THE MURDERER OF MRS. KRAMER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 15.—The third trial of James Brown for the murder of Mrs. Kramer, an aged lady in Washington Township, in this county, concluded at 9:30 o'clock to-night, after three weeks' continuance. The verdict rendered is the same as in the two former trials—murder in the first degree. The terrible crime was committed two years ago, Brown being but eighteen years old at the time. New trials have been granted on errors in the previous cases, and a motion will be made for a new trial this time, which will be refused, of course, after which the case will be taken again to the Supreme Court for review, according to the act of the last Assembly. All through the long trial Brown has preserved an apparently stolid and indifferent demeanor, and on the polling of the jury to-night looked calmly and unflinchingly at each juror as he answered to his name and gave his sanction to the verdict. This stolidity gave way, when, accompanied by the Sheriff and jailer, he was returned to his cell, and he threw himself at length on his pallet and wept bitterly. He tried to speak, but sobs choked his utterance, so he could barely articulate to Jailer Ward: "All's over! all's over, now." The prosecution is bound to make a sure case this time.

THE WARDWELL DEFALCATION IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15.—National Bank Examiner Mygatt has nearly reached the end of his examination into the extent of the defalcation of Wardwell, the cashier of the Commercial National Bank. The deficit is $45,000. As Wardwell finally stated, this he concealed by calling his bills discounted for $22,500 more than they really were. He also took Government bonds, amounting to $25,000, and made a special loan at the Mechanics' National Bank, of New-York, of $20,000. Wardwell's speculations were quite as large in real estate as in stocks. During the examination, Wardwell has been greatly excited, but he is now in a broken and distressed condition.

MARINE DISASTER.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 19.—The schooner Carrie, from New-York, for Indianola, with an assorted cargo, went ashore inside of Pelican Shoal. She was assisted by the wreckers, and hauled off by the revenue cutter Northerner.

LYNCH TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from San Juan South, to-day, says: "By the arrival of the stage from New-Idra we learn that a sheep-herder was murdered in that place on the 12th inst. by two men, one of whom is named Chaves. His companion belonged to Vasquez's gang. They fired six shots at their victim, and then Chaves cut his throat. Chaves escaped, but the other murderer was caught and tried by a lynch jury. He confessed his participation in the crime, and was hanged. His name and the name of the murdered man are unknown."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

ELECTION ORDERED TO FILL A VACANCY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—An election to fill a vacancy in the Assembly will take place in the Department of Aude on the 14th of December.

THE ASSEMBLY AND THE PROLONGATION OF MACMAHON'S TERM.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Upon the meeting of the Assembly to-day, a member of the Right announced that the committee on the prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's powers was still in session, and moved a recess for a few hours, and that, if necessary, a night session be held for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee.

The motion met with vehement protest from the benches of the Left, and the Chamber became the scene of great uproar.

When the tumult subsided, the secretary of the committee announced that it was impossible to say when the report would be ready, but the Assembly, nevertheless, by a large majority, voted to suspend the sitting until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE—FIVE YEARS RECOMMENDED.

PARIS, Nov. 15—Evening.—Upon the resumption of the session of the Assembly, after the recess, M. Laboulaye read the report of the "Prolongation Committee." It commences by showing the difficulties of prolonging President MacMahon's powers without organic laws. To do so, says the report, would result in a more or less disguised dictatorship under the title of President of the Republic. France wants a settled Government, but it is impossible to grant President MacMahon more than five years' power. The report also proposes to so constitute the Republic that France may not become the prey of revolutions, and recommends the appointment of a Committee of Thirty to consider constitutional bills. It concludes by appealing to the Conservatives to help found the Republic, now that the schemes of the Monarchists have failed, otherwise dissolution of the Assembly is inevitable. The discussion of the report is fixed for Monday next. There is great excitement over the conclusions of the committee.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS TO NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Nineteen thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Southampton for New-York to-day by the steam-ship Frisia. The steam-ship Abyssinia also took $3,000 from Liverpool for New-York.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Lord Henry Charles George Gordon-Lennox, member of Parliament for Chichester, is dead.

ITALY.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—SPEECH OF THE KING.

ROME, Nov. 15.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day by King Victor Emmanuel, in person.

In his speech from the throne, the King said he "hoped for a continuance of the work of internal organization, that thus Italy might increase her prosperity amid order and safety, the two indispensable conditions of industry and progress. It had been shown that Rome might become the capital without encroaching upon the independence of the Pope or the exercise of the spiritual functions and relations of the Catholic world.

We will respect his religious sentiments and his liberty, but will not permit attacks upon the nation and its institutions.

Our relations with all foreign powers are friendly. Testimonials of the affection of the Emperors and peoples of Austria and Germany have been addressed to Italy, which has conquered her rightful place among the nations.

Since the causes of war between Austria and Italy have disappeared, there remains nothing but the confidence of mutual interests and a sure friendship, in harmony with those family affections which an imperious duty has made me subdue, but cannot extinguish. We wish to live in harmony with all nations, but we will firmly guard the rights and dignity of our own."

The King asks for bills to perfect the organization of the army and navy, and to improve the finances.

In concluding his speech, the King said: "I have confidence in the nation, and feel that the nation has confidence in me."

The speech was greeted with frequent and enthusiastic demonstrations of approval.

TURKEY.

THE BRITISH FLAG INSULTED IN DAMASCUS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Intelligence has reached this city that a serious conflict, the cause of which is not stated, has occurred in Damascus. During the disorders the British flag was insulted. The Consul demanded reparation for the indignity, but it was refused.

SOUTH AMERICA.

SMALL-POX IN RIO—BUSINESS AT A STAND—THE COFFEE TRADE.

LISBON, Nov. 15.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 23d of October, have been received here. The small-pox continues to prevail to an alarming extent in Rio. Business is at a stand-still in the coffee market, and immense stocks are accumulating.

The revolution in Paraguay has been suppressed.

It is thought that Gen. Mitre will certainly be the next President of the Argentine Confederation.

SHOCKING MURDER IN MIDDLETOWN, PENN.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Nov. 15.—About 6 o'clock last evening while Abraham Beam, an aged farmer, residing about three miles from Middletown, was engaged cutting corn in his barn with a hatchet, two negroes entered, seized the hatchet, and struck him on the head with it, causing instant death. They then left the barn and proceeded to the house, the inmates of which, an old lady and gentleman, seeing the murderers approach, one of them having the hatchet, locked and barred the doors and windows, and defended themselves, causing the negroes to fly. An alarm was spread, and the murderers were pursued with a prospect of being captured, but up to 1 o'clock to-day no arrests had been made. One of the parties in pursuit of them, found a hickory club covered with blood, which is supposed to have been thrown away by the negroes.

THREE CARS FALL INTO THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—At 11 o'clock to-day, as a freight train was passing over the Junction Bridge, which crosses the Schuylkill above Gray's Ferry, one of the cars left the track, and, striking an iron column, broke a portion of the bridge, precipitating three cars loaded with stone into the river. Fortunately no person was injured. The road is a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and leads to a freight depot on the Delaware River.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE WRECK OF THE "AIDEEN."

"Is it cure me, Docther, darlin'? an ould boy of siventy-four,
Afther soakin' off Berehaven three and thirty hour and more,
Wid no other navigation underneath me but an oar.

"God increase ye, but it's only half myself is livin' still,
And there's mountin' slow but surely to my heart the cruel chill;
God increase ye for your goodness, but I'm past all earthly skill.

"But just gently let them lift me; won't you, Docther, from below?
Ye'll let thim lift me, easy—werry soft and werry slow—
To see my ould ship "Aideen" wanst agin before I go.

"Lay my head upon your shoulder; thank ye kindly, Docther, dear.
Take me now—God bless ye, Cap'n—now together, gently, steady!
Have no dread that ye'll distress me—now, agin—Colonel I see her.

"Oh, my own Aideen's Aideen, christened by her laughin' lips,
Wid a sprinkle from her finger as ye started from the slips,
Thirty year ago come Thrwvetide, like a swan among the ships.

"And we both were constant to ye till the bitter, bitter day,
When the typhus took me darlint, and she pined and pined away,
Till ye were the only sweetheart that was left me on the say.

"So through fair and foul we'd travel, you and I, thin, usn't we,
The same ould course from Galway Bay, by Limerick and Tralee,
Till this storm it shook me overboard, and murthered you, machree!

"But now, Sure, the unruly wind has down into the West,
And the silver moon is shinin' soft upon the ocean's breast,
Like Aideen's smilin' spirit come to call us to our rest.

"Still the sight is growin' darker, and I cannot rightly hear—
Ye say a boat's comin' for me so ye couldn't save me, Cap'n, dear!
Now it's growin' bright and warm agin—and Aideen Aideen's here!" —Alfred Perceval Graves.

FIFTH AVENUE SKETCHES.

AN OCTOBER MORNING.

NO. II.

The melancholy rustle of dead leaves as they drop beneath one's feet in deserted mountain paths, the solemn stillness of an October afternoon, as the lengthening shadows fall on a peaceful hill-side, are lost in the roar and bustle of paved streets, and the black pall of night that descends so swiftly and gleefully after the golden splendors of an Autumn sunset, passes unnoticed under the glare of gas-light and glitter of City shops; yet New-York is never more brilliant, and never seen to better advantage, than during the glowing days of the American Indian Summer. The City awakes from the lethargy of a hot and drowsy season, charged with a communicative vitality that pervades all classes alike, sweeping into its onward current of feverish activity all who come within its circle of magic power, pleasure-seekers as well as business-men, staid citizens, and idle strangers.

The true children of this busy seaport, the subtle influences to the soil, for the most part, return from what is termed the Summer vacation to the friendly shelter of their native City with renewed appreciation of its many merits. Recollections of weary days passed on fiery piazzas, contemplating dusty roads, make them hail with delight the ever-changing panorama of life in the old familiar streets, and reminiscences of daily struggles for inadequate food at crowded *table d'hôtes*, followed by troubled nights in narrow, low-roofed sleeping-rooms, give them a new-born satisfaction in the resources from their own well-appointed tables, and a sudden comprehension of the luxury of lofty ceilings and spacious apartments. The pleasures of both town and country houses are found to be a too-prolonged seclusion in shilly shally homes somewhat dull, and return to the comforts and genial warmth of their town homes with smiling faces and grateful hearts.

In one of the brightest of the bright October mornings, at a window giving on the Fifth avenue stood a young girl, slight in figure, but gracefully rounded, and with a voluptuous grace of movement somewhat rare in America; an opaque, cream-white skin, devoid of color; a profusion of fine blonde hair, lustreless and ashy in hue, and heavy, dark brows and lashes shading almond-shaped eyes of the vaguest possible color. The force and masculine energy of her low, broad brow were softened by an exquisite mouth, feminine in its chiseled delicacy, and in a faint suggestion of dimples lurking in its corners. Miss Grace Shadwell (for it was the daughter of the eminent financier who looked forth listlessly from the casement of her father's palace on this bright October morning) was a rare type of female loveliness, uniting, as she did, great purity of outline with a deceptive, but appealing and winning grace of manner quite at variance with the dominating nature of this resolute young maiden.

Whatever may have been the character of Miss Shadwell's meditations as she gazed at the passers-by from her post of observation, with a weary indifference foreign to her usual alert and vivacious air, they were so absorbing as to make her unconscious of the presence of a hissing teaurn on the table of the breakfast-room, and a vacant chair, only awaiting her coming to complete the appointments of the morning meal. A cold, clear voice, however, pronouncing her name in a surly manner from behind the folds of the morning journal, recalled her to a sense of present exigencies, and she seated herself languidly in her accustomed chair, and dispensed, as usual, tea for herself and for the immovable figure at the opposite side of the table, still concealed from view by an impervious wall of newspaper.

After a silence of many minutes, only broken by the discreet, cat-like tread of the functionary in attendance, as he glided between Miss Shadwell and her papa, offering eggs, and toast, and the various dishes of a well-furnished table, the great financier, emerging at last from his impenetrable screen, deposited the paper on the table, and notified Wild, the butler, that he could leave the room.

As the door closed behind this well-trained menial, Mr. Shadwell was the first to address his daughter. "My dear Grace," he said, with a cold distinctness, which to his daughter's sensitive ear was a premonition of unpleasant things to come—"my dear Grace, I am sorry to be forced to renew a subject which is disagreeable to us both, but which must be considered with the attention which its gravity demands." The financier paused, and stole a rapid glance from under his heavy black brows at the impenetrable face opposite to him, in whose fair features he saw a faithful reproduction of his own, with additional grace and finish of detail.

As no reply was vouchsafed to his introductory remarks, Mr. Shadwell continued, having first satisfied himself that his daughter's wandering attention was fairly fixed, "I have previously hinted at the difficulties and embarrassments which have beset me during the last few months, and I must now repeat that if the prestige of my name and supposed wealth are to be the basis of your future establishment in life, this is the moment to avail yourself of advantages which may not prove enduring."

Another pause, in which the prudent parent could detect nothing in his daughter's face, but a faint and unwonted pallor discernible in the rosy lips.

"This is no time for trifling, Grace," he said, more sternly, "and if security for the future is within your grasp, I beg that you will not throw it aside with the childish caprice and coquetry which seems to be the mainspring of your actions."

This final thrust had the effect of changing Mr. Shadwell's soliloquy into a conversation.

"What would you have me do?" inquired Grace, with an ill-concealed asperity of tone; "where is there a hope of *future security*, as you term it? By *security*, you mean money, and if, after years of untiring devotion in its pursuit, the greatest of financiers acknowledges himself worsted in the contest, how can one hope to find this security among humbler mortals?"

"I believe that happier mortals exist, whose possessions are not recklessly squandered to little or no purpose," retorted the financier, "still I acknowledge my error in applying the word *security* to any scheme of future life over which you may exercise undisputed control, But remember what I say, Grace," continued Mr. Shadwell, adjusting his cravat, and taking up his hat and cane, "and if the 'Pond estate' lies at your convenient disposal, remember again that it is not to be despised."

"Since you speak now more plainly," said Grace, throwing aside her cynical indifference, and meeting her father's gaze with an air of awakened interest, "I must justify myself against your charge of coquetry and caprice by saying that the 'Pond estate' has never been likely to be at my disposal."

"Then you are less clever than I supposed you to be," replied Mr. Shadwell, in genuine amazement.

"Or the owner of the 'Pond estate' more clever than you supposed him to be," said Grace bitterly.

"You cannot be accused of setting a disproportionate value on your charms, my little Grace," and the financier, with these words, moving toward his daughter, placed his hand with a rare gesture of endearment on her smooth, unruffled brow, and gazed steadily into her shining eyes that gave so little clue to her inner life. "Whence this sudden humility," he asked, after a moment's pause, "eh?"

"It is nothing new," replied Grace, with a weary shrug, resuming her position at the window, "I merely see things as they are, and I give you the benefit of my experience."

Something very like a smile irradiated Mr. Shadwell's face for an instant, giving to his harsh lineaments a kind of boyish beauty, long since forgotten by his contemporaries and his fellow-laborers in Wall street.

"Never mind, Gracie," he said gently, as a rapid glance at his daughter's attitude at the window recalled to his mind a helpless, pretty, little woman, whom he had dragged through the world for eight or ten years of his life, and whose loss he had deplored when she faded away almost imperceptibly from his strong grasp, leaving to his care their only child, the little, fair-haired Grace. "Never mind," he said, turning back to give his daughter a parting kiss, "Pond is a common fellow enough, I dare say, and no companion for my little girl. So long as you have your father, Grace, never fear."

Grace watched her father's retreating form as he strolled down the avenue, with a kind of wondering curiosity, observing critically, as for the first time, the neat elegance of his attire and the natural distinction of his movements, so different, she thought, from the plebeian shuffle and vulgar presence of their recent subject of conversation—Pond, the great prize in the matrimonial market.

"How can papa wish to call such a man his son?" said Miss Shadwell to herself. "It is true, though, that I am beginning my fourth Winter in society, and with all my success am no nearer what papa calls '*future security*' than on the evening of my debut. My cousin, Matilda Walton, with none of my brilliancy, married Walter Derwent her first Winter out. (Though I never thought so much of that match.) Then Ida Henderson's sisters, dingy, sunburned girls, have each married thirty or forty thousand a year to begin with."

These dark and uncomfortable reflections might have depressed a less valiant soul than that of Miss Shadwell. As it was, this young and fair being leaned her head on the casement, and felt, for the moment, very forlorn and lonely. But her busy brain was soon scheming and planning for a future course of action which might lead to more solid results. An insinuating little note was rapidly penned, addressed to Horace Pond, Esq., soliciting his presence at dinner that evening. A brief but important interview with the butler decided the prospective attractions of the 7 o'clock repast, and Miss Shadwell, in the latest and most becoming of Parisian costumes, tripped lightly down the avenue toward the abode of her friend, Mrs. Henderson, whose company she wished to secure for the little impromptu feast of the evening.

Grace's intimates of her own sex were always married, and generally much older than herself. The average young girl of her own age, was usually her pet aversion, an amiable sentiment always shared, and returned with interest, by the young ladies in question.

The brilliant sunshine and bracing, elastic air, were rapidly restoring the tone of Miss Shadwell's spirits, when she paused at the sound of a cheerful, manly voice accosting her by name, and, turning her head in its direction, she recognized an old friend from a Southern State. "Col. Barberry," she ejaculated joyfully, stretching forth a little hand, which was enthusiastically seized by a tall, military-looking man, with a golden-brown beard, and a pair of frank, blue eyes. "I declare, Miss Grace," said the impetuous Colonel, "you are more bewitching than ever," and he laughed with boyish glee, the emotions excited by this unexpected encounter with Miss Shadwell, in the plenitude of her charms, making any more studied form of address impossible. Miss Shadwell laughed as well, with one of her most silvery, sympathetic laughs, and the two strolled down the avenue laughing and chatting, as they picked up the threads of an old and joyous acquaintanceship, consigned to oblivion for a few years past.

James Barberry, Colonel of a regiment of Georgia volunteers during the late civil war, belonged to a wealthy, well-known Southern family, whereof the eldest son had for many generations borne the patronymic of James. The wealth of the family had been seriously, though not fatally, impaired in the recent overturning of old systems and orders, but faith in the superiority of ancient traditions, and hope in the renewal at least of Southern political supremacy, remained as ever the guiding star of this sole representative of the Barberrys.

Abandoning the sword for his profession of the law, as soon as peace was restored, Col. Barberry was now beginning to feel the thrill of political ambition urging him on to action. His native shrewdness enabled him to discern the impossibility of old-fashioned statesmanship in the present reign of wily demagogues and vulgar wire-pullers. But he still had the incredible *naïveté* to despise his adversaries of the North, never acknowledging even to himself that he was no more a match for them in tricks and subtle devices than he would be for an Oriental juggler in his feats of legerdemain. Accustomed to a life of simple elements, the complications and conflicting passions and interests of a great Metropolis were foreign to him. He honestly believed that the wit and culture of North America were wholly vested in the Southern States of the Union, and he regarded the irruption of Northern armies on Southern soil as the ancient Romans and polished Athenians regarded the advent of barbarian hordes.

James Barberry was in person tall and well made, with the indescribable ease of manner of one who considers his position, his opinions, and his actions unassailable. Still native delicacy, together with traditions of good breeding, prevented an offensive obtrusion of these characteristics. His smile was full of charm, and his voice full of melody, so that the world thus far had been naturally prone to strew flowers in the pathway of the gallant Colonel.

It is useless to add that this favored son of the South was largely endowed with an attribute hitherto monopolized by those born below Mason and Dixon's line, and steadily denied to all incomplete beings who have first seen the light north of that boundary.

A precise definition of this mysterious gift is rarely attempted, but it entitles its possessors to the free indulgence of many pleasant whims and fancies which might not be permitted in localities of different latitude, and is termed chivalry.

"When can I see you again, Miss Grace?" said Colonel Barberry, pausing at last, after escorting his companion for a short distance in her walk, "you know that we must make up for lost time, and I would not leave you now," (the Colonel was happily unconscious of the fact that if he did not, he would be speedily dismissed by his graceful companion in the most natural manner possible,) "only that Graham and Chittenden—you know Chittenden, don't you?—not know Chittenden, my cousin; you ought to know Chittenden, you would get along admirably with him. But as I was saying" resumed the discursive Barberry, "these fellows are waiting for me at the club, and we are going out on a 'drag' with a man named Pond."

"Are you, indeed," replied Grace, "then you must come back in time to dine with us at seven o'clock, for I have just sent for this man Pond as you call him, and I think that now in the dull season, he will have no other engagement, and you will not fail to join us, will you?" asked Grace appealingly.

"Fail to join you, Miss Grace! I would go to the ends of the earth to join you and to chat with you ten minutes, as I have done this morning," and the Colonel supported his asseveration by inclosing Miss Shadwell's neatly gloved hand between both of his own, and beaming on her with his most winning smile.

Grace was lingering over these leave-takings, gladly sunning herself in the genial, invigorating presence of her ardent admirer, when a sudden chill passed over her at the glimpse of a dark saturnine countenance which turned in passing, and fixed on her companion a look of malignant hatred.

"Look, Col. Barberry; pray look at that dreadful man!" cried Grace, instinctively recoiling as at the sight of some noxious reptile.

"What man? Where?" asked the Colonel, too much absorbed in his companion to be conscious of casual passers-by.

Following the direction of Miss Shadwell's glance, he fancied that he recognized in the shabby figure rapidly hurrying out of sight the familiar form of a man who had once deserted from his regiment, and as the man turned to give him a parting look of defiance, such as had first excited Grace's apprehensions, he saw that his suppositions were correct.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the Colonel, drawing himself up and taking a long breath, as he fixed his glittering eyes on the shabby figure, which vanished suddenly in the crowded streets, like an evil dream. "Just think of my seeing that man again. His name is Caspar. I had him well flogged once, and ought to have hanged him, for he deserved it as much as any vile animal that walks. But I spared him, and here is the cursed fellow skulking about New-York to see what mischief he can do. Why, I know that man for a thief and a murderer, Miss Grace, and Chittenden told me that I was a fool to let him go with a flogging. He is nothing but a ——," the Colonel here gulped down a rising expletive, too strong, as he deemed it, for Miss Shadwell's gentle soul, and finished his sentence tamely, with the bald statement "*nothing but a Pole.*"

"I see no reason why he should come here to-day, and stand between us and the pleasant sunshine," continued poor Barberry, little dreaming that this ominous spectre would rise once again and forever between him and the pleasant sunshine of his life.

"Well, Miss Grace," said the Colonel, recovering his gayety and his gallantry, "I shall see you then at dinner."

"Yes, be punctual, and enjoy your drive with *the man named Pond*," said Grace laughing, as she moved away slowly in the opposite direction.

"I can enjoy nothing until I return to you, Miss Grace; I *know that*," said the Colonel, with heartfelt conviction, and he lingered to catch the last traces of the elegant Parisian toilet before it vanished completely from view.

An hour or more before the dinner, which was already occupying the gastronomic attention of Mr. Pond, and the sentimental thoughts of Col. Barberry, as they drove down together from the Central Park, perched on an especially lofty drag, Miss Shadwell was standing before her mirror, and with an interrogative glance at its unfathomable depths, was trying to evolve therefrom a final decision as to the selection of her evening dress. This momentous duty was temporarily interrupted by a knock at the door, and the announcement—"Mr. Derwent is below, Miss, and would like to speak to you for a moment."

"Show him up stairs, Wild, and I will see him in the library. Exactly the person that I wanted," said Grace, cheerfully, and, stepping into the adjoining room, she received Mr. Derwent with this cordial assurance as he entered: "Is Matilda in town?" she asked, and, without pausing for a reply, continued, "I see that she is not from the expression of your face." "And, from the expression of your face," said Derwent, laughing, "you are rejoicing in the fact. Oh! most unnatural of cousins, when will you begin to recognize the ties of blood and kindred?" "Whenever my last and best gift in the shape of a cousin will show his readiness to meet me half way in the recognition of ties, and all that sort of thing," replied Grace, laughing. "But, to descend from the 'sublime to the ridiculous,' there is no reason why you should not dine here to-day, is there? since Matilda is out of town."

"I am glad to know that no other obstacle exists, fair cousin, for I came in with a full recollection of our cousinship and a firm intention to entreat hospitality for the evening."

"Come at the usual hour, then, and you will find Ida Henderson with an increased stock of sentiment on hand, and a powerful artillery of eyes, suffering from disuse during her Summer rustication, ready to pour out their accumulated treasures at your feet, whether you will or not."

"And what of Pond, Miss Shadwell. Pond, the graceful?" asked Derwent, as he descended the staircase.

"Oh! never mind, Pond," said Grace shortly, as she retreated to her dressing-room to abandon herself heart and soul to the serious topic of toilet.

When Mr. Shadwell returned at evening after an unusually successful struggle in the world of finance, and as the hum of voices in the drawing-room admonished him of the necessity of assuming a white cravat, he inwardly resolved that a little woman, with his Grace's social talents, deserved a large field of action and thousands a year wherewith to develop it.

He would consider the matter and act on it, and so, with his blandest smile, the financier swept into the drawing-room and made his salutations to the assembled company. "Colonel Barberry, we are delighted to welcome you back again; pray give your arm to my daughter, and, Mrs. Henderson, may I be your escort?" and the party moved into the dining-room.

After a certain pause, during which the guests paid such respect to their appetites and to the excellence of the soup as to discuss it in silence, Mr. Pond was the first to open the conversation. "I must confess, Miss Shadwell," said he, "that when I was driving in from the Park before dinner, I was wondering to myself whether we should have that excellent soup that we get sometimes at your table, and few things, I can tell you, take my thoughts off my fair 'blackbirds' when I hold the reins." Whereat Mr. Pond gave a triumphant wag of his head and a complacent chuckle at the thought of his vast powers of concentration.

"My four blackbirds are my horses, you know," said Pond, condescendingly, turning to Mr. Shadwell with an explanatory wave of the hand, "and I call them blackbird one, two, three, and so on. Good, isn't it?"

"Capital," replied Mr. Shadwell, enthusiastically, "and I can recollect in my nursery days, days which I could wish less remote, in this delightful proximity," continued the financier, gallantly turning to his neighbor, Mrs. Henderson, "I can recollect an interesting tale in which four and twenty blackbirds play an important part."

"Nothing would be easier, Pond," said Walter Derwent, "than to increase the number of your birds to that amount, and then say with the nursery rhyme, 'Is not this a dainty dish to set before the Queen?'" And Derwent gazed with mock solemnity at Miss Shadwell.

"It was the King, not the Queen, who received this marvellous gift," said Miss Shadwell, "and, if I remember rightly, the Queen was too much occupied at the moment with 'bread and honey' to interest herself in nobler game."

Mr. Derwent gave a significant glance at Col. Barberry, to determine whether Grace's random allusion to bread and honey could have a personal bearing on this possibly recent aspirant to her favor; but failing to recognize the appropriateness of the epithets as applied to the distinguished warrior, he promptly decided in the negative.

"I have always observed one thing in Derwent," said Mr. Pond, bitterly resenting that gentleman's last and most presumptuous suggestion, "that he is more skillful in devising lavish outlay for others than in making it himself." And Mr. Pond laughed hilariously at the exquisite justice of this *apropos* thrust.

"It is fortunate, Derwent," said Mr. Shadwell, "that your wife, my niece Matilda, is not here to-day. Do you know, Mrs. Henderson, that the sensibility of that young woman is so great, and her devotion to her spouse so inordinate, that any remark however mildly adverse to that gentleman causes her to burst into tears and retire sobbing from the room?"

"Ah! Mr. Shadwell, that proves her marriage to be a happy one," said Ida, throwing up her great black eyes gloomily to the ceiling. "Any wife who weeps in public——"

"Laughs in her sleeve in private—is that what you would say?" interrupted Mr. Shadwell, laughing.

"On the contrary," said his daughter, "my poor cousin Matilda, (whose name should be Griselda,) knows very well on whom will fall in private the brunt of her liege lord's displeasure, when he is ruffled, and she merely weeps in advance—that is all. Dear cousin elect, you ought, decidedly, to have married me," continued Miss Shadwell, with a tone of profound conviction.

"Ought to have married you!" exclaimed Derwent. "Your words, Miss Grace, would imply an unfulfilled obligation on my part, instead of an undreamt-of honor."

"Is this wine quite to your taste, Col. Barberry?" inquired Mr. Shadwell, wishing to divert the conversation from its channel of local intimacy. "I never knew a better judge of wine than your uncle and my old friend Hugh Barberry."

"Yes, my uncle had some good Madeira in his cellar; but speaking of women who are always bursting into tears," said the Colonel, only moderately interested in reminiscences of his uncle, "I used to know a Spanish lady much in love with Chittenden."

A polite silence following this statement allowed Col. Barberry to recount an episode culled from the prolific adventures of his favorite hero.

This anecdote enabled Mrs. Henderson, without apparent effort, to propose a brilliant riddle chosen from her admirable stock of enigmas. While dressing for dinner this skillful lady had the habit of preparing *bon mots* and witty sayings as she did her garments for the feast. Poetical quotations were kept in abeyance, only to be used in certain houses of mediocre renown, in a conversational point of view. It is useless to state that the financer's dwelling was not often chosen by Mrs. Henderson as a fitting stage for the display of her outpourings in verse. Some time later, when she and Miss Shadwell sat alone in the drawing-room, while the gentlemen discussed their claret and cigars and mannish topics of conversation, freed from feminine restraint, Mrs. Henderson begged her dear Grace to define, for her benefit, her intentions regarding Mr. Pond.

"How can I define my intentions until officially summoned to do so?" asked Grace, laughing. "Nothing shows such an absence of delicacy in a female as to have intentions of any sort." "Pleasantries aside, dear child, it is time that you should have. Still when I think of my own uncongenial marriage," and Ida's dark languishing orbs once more sought the ceiling. "And the forty or fifty thousand a year," interrupted her sympathizing friend.

"How cruel you are, Grace."

"Forgive me, dearest, for putting so low an estimate on the transaction. A hundred thousand I should have said."

"Say what you will, Grace, I was sacrificed," said Ida, with gentle dignity, unheeding her companion's caustic rejoinder. "Not that I would say anything against dear Mr. Henderson. Not for worlds," continued this conscientious wife, with deep emphasis. "Not for worlds."

"What do you think, dear, of my dress?" asked Ida, abruptly changing the topic, as she observed an absent expression beginning to steal over Grace's piquant features, at the bare mention of this oft-told tale.

To give her companion ample occasion to mature her judgment, before pronouncing on this all-important question, Ida slowly glided toward the window, the train of her black dress, with its glittering ornaments of jet, and floating clouds of black lace majestically following her, she paused at the window, and, drawing aside the curtains, looked out on the brilliantly-lighted avenue. "Come here, Grace," she said, quickly, partially screening herself behind the folds of the heavy drapery, "Look at these men."

Grace, who had flown to her side, glanced from the window and started back with an exclamation of fright. "I have seen one of those men before, Ida. This morning, when I was with Col. Barberry, the same man passed us and scowled at the Colonel with such a dreadful look that I shivered for the rest of the morning. You see they have moved away now, when they saw that I had observed them." The ladies dropped the curtain again and moved silently back to the sofa.

"But who are they, Grace, and what does it mean?" asked Ida, lowering her voice mysteriously.

Before Grace could reply the door opened from the dining-room and the gentlemen, with beaming faces, made their reappearance, diffusing, as they came, a general air of benignity, somewhat impregnated with tobacco smoke.

"How different is the condition of man before and after dinner," whispered Grace to her friend, as, with an inviting smile, she glanced at the easy chair in her immediate vicinity. Col. Barberry eagerly availed himself of the unspoken invitation, leaving Mr. Pond to throw himself, in an attitude of indolent ease, at Mrs. Henderson's side.

Walter Derwent, meanwhile, welcomed, with well-concealed delight, the much-coveted occasion for eliciting the financier's opinions as to the investment of certain funds in his possession.

"Your friend, Mr. Pond, has just invited me to join his party for the races to-morrow, Miss Grace," said Barberry. "You will go, of course."

"When I am asked, yes," replied Grace, laughing.

"What beautiful shoulders you have, Mrs. Henderson," drawled out the accomplished Pond, glancing at Ida's polished olive skin, glistening through folds of transparent lace.

"Ah! do you think so?" sighed Mrs. Henderson in reply, straining at the same time every nerve to hear what Col. Barberry was saying to Grace. After a bottle of Burgundy Mr. Pond thought all women's shoulders beautiful, but, without that gentle stimulus, he infinitely preferred to look at a horse.

From a discreet look at the clock, Derwent perceived that the witching hour of midnight, which was wont to bring him success at his club over the whist table, had already passed, and having gained all necessary information from the eminent financier, he admonished Colonel Barberry of the lateness of the hour, adding, that in his position of cousin elect to Miss Shadwell, he was entitled to the right of protecting her against the attacks of too ardent admirers, and must protest against the unutterable things which had been looked into her eyes for the last hour.

"Married men always protest against the liberty of bachelors, I believe," said Barberry, with a good-humored laugh. But Derwent's words falling on Mr. Pond's ears, were differently received by that gentleman. "There goes that fellow Derwent again," he muttered to himself. "He cut me out once with Matilda Walton, and now he is putting up this Southern Colonel to the same dodge with Grace Shadwell. Confound him!"

These unpleasant reflections, however, did not prevent Mr. Pond from making up his party for the morrow's races, from the same agreeable elements which had composed the recent dinner party, and leave-takings finally concluded, the wheels of Mrs. Henderson's brougham were soon heard whirling that romantic lady down the avenue, while the manly voice of Colonel Barberry, growing fainter and fainter in the distance, was still audible, proclaiming as he went that an imperative engagement with Chittenden compelled him to be at the club at a certain hour.

As the three gentlemen, reaching Madison square, took the long crossing which leads to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the same ominous figure which had crossed the Colonel's path in the early morning flitted past him once more at midnight, but this time without looking back, rapidly gained Broadway, and as rapidly vanished. Barberry, though instantly conscious of the presence of his foe, said nothing to his companions, but walked along in silence, but with a sudden accession of despondency rare to one of his elastic temperament.

Two of the three men whose suspicious appearances had first attracted Mrs. Henderson's notice as she looked from the window of Mr. Shadwell's house, remained standing in front of Madison square, gazing at the retreating figure of the third man as he passed, Barberry and his friends, and dashed down Broadway.

"Who is that 'furrin' chap, Bill, a friend o' your'n?" inquired the tallest of the two, an ill-favored, lean creature, his face half hid under the shadow of a wideawake hat.

"No," replied his companion in a scornful tone, taking a whiff of an especially long cigar, "Nothing in my line. *I*-talian I guess. His father married the baboon's sister, and he takes after his mother. Sweet fellow, isn't he?"

"I know that 'ere tune he whistled, 'Home, Sweet Home,'" said the tallest man contemplatively. "When you get a precious lot of suckers together, they always begin to howl about Sweet Home."

"He ain't no sucker, that chap," retorted the other. "But that is the way with your *I*-talians. Grind an organ all day, full of soft tunes, and cut your throat at night for twenty-five cents. He is going for that Southern fellow—Col. Bobbery is his name. Elegant gentleman. I know him well," this last assertion given with easy dignity. "But he is going for Bobbery, or my name ain't Billy Tufts."

This emphatic and conclusive statement meeting with no objection on the part of his tall friend, William Tyrrell—otherwise Billy Tufts, otherwise many other appellations, more or less *apropos*—took another pull at his long cigar. "When you go in for a big thing like Shadwell's house, never have no *I*talians around."

"Then I am not so sure of that spooky chap, Mr. Wild, the waiter. I have known Mr. Wild for a long time, and I consider him slippery." Billy Tuft's claim to the acquaintance of all that was eminent in virtue or in vice was indisputable to the mind of his friend Jake Trout, knowing as he did that in the noble art of burglary no man was more highly considered by members of the profession, and no man more widely and universally appreciated by the police and the public at large than this same Billy Tufts. In person the chief of robbers was undersized, inclined to corpulence, but singularly light of foot and agile—a natural gift, which had contributed largely to the success of his nocturnal maraudings—florid in complexion, and scrupulously neat in attire.

"Something must be done, though, Jake," resumed Billy Tufts, in a thoughtful manner; "Mandy says she must have them furs, and what she must have she must have." Thus philosophically disposing of the subject, the two worthies proceeded down Broadway in silence.

The races of the following day were considered a success by all except the owners and backers of losing horses. The day was cloudless, and Col. Barberry drank in sunshine and happiness by the side of his goddess, Miss Shadwell. Mr. Pond's "blackbirds" never displayed their good points to better advantage, and so contentment was generally the portion of their owner, unless goaded to desperation by some stinging remark from the amiable Derwent. This last-named gentleman was made happy by discovering an unmistakable jealousy of Miss Shadwell rankling in Pond's manly soul, and so with smiling countenance he spared no pains in fanning the flame.

This diversion, combined with the less spicy entertainment of whispering sentiment into Ida Henderson's willing ears, gave Mr. Derwent sufficient occupation of a congenial sort.

Many excursions of a like nature filled up the sunny Autumn days, giving Col. Barberry occasion to become more and more deeply enamored of Miss Shadwell, and at the same time inciting Mr. Pond to take the long-dreaded plunge, and throw himself, and so much of his wordly goods as he must, at the feet of the young lady in question. Of his success he had no doubt, and he thought with mingled pride and pleasure of the mortification in store for his gallant rival.

At the close of a *tête-à-tête* drive with Miss Shadwell in his park phaeton, he intimated to the young lady the serious nature of his views, and was somewhat astonished at the nonchalance of her manner as she referred him to her papa, the financier, without whose cordial concurrence, she assured Mr. Pond, that any thought of marriage on her part would be simply impossible.

"Cool hand, this Grace Shadwell," thought Pond to himself; "when she has been Mrs. Pond a while, she will come down a peg or two or ——." The alternative was not fully decided upon, even in Mr. Pond's own imagination, but he gave one of the blackbirds a flick of his whip, and said in a surly tone, "Of course, I expected to speak with your father," and then relapsed into silence.

Later in the evening Grace had a brief but decisive interview with her papa, which resulted, as she feared, in a gentle but firm recommendation on the part of her bland parent to accept with thanks this prize in the lottery of life.

Later still, when the financier's active brain was threading the unknown labyrinths of sleep, his fair daughter paced her room, a prey to unwonted perturbation. From time to time she seated herself on the sofa, and clutching the cushions convulsively, administered vicious little blows from a white clenched fist glittering with jewels, and then, smiling at her own futile vehemence, smoothed out the battered cushions as she ejaculated, "If this were only Horace Pond's head!"

By degrees a gentler feeling of grief crept over her as she thought of Barberry. Barberry had never declared his love, in so many words, but the daily consciousness of his genuine attachment had grown to be a thing of habit with Grace Shadwell, and one that would cost her a positive pang to dispense with. She dreaded, too, the infliction of this blow on her loyal friend of old standing. But if it must come, she decided that prompt and immediate action on her part would, at least, insure her in the future, when the Colonel's allegiance might be diverted in other quarters, the possession of his respect. To write would be easier than to speak, was also her decision, and so before morning had dawned she had framed a soothing note to her unhappy friend informing him, in strict confidence, of all that had occurred and of what must be her future course.

Contrary to her wishes and expectations, the soothing epistle had only the effect of bringing James Barberry to her house at an unwonted hour in a condition of mingled grief and indignation; but under Grace's skillful treatment, indignation gave way to grief, the greatest that had yet befallen the Colonel in his cheerful, stirring existence. Even his triumphant rival Pond, albeit a little addicted to the indulgence of the softer sentiments, passed Colonel Barberry in reverential silence as they met for the last time in the hall of Miss Shadwell's abode.

The Colonel went forth into the crowded, noisy streets, walking to and fro in a dreamy, purposeless way, going he knew not whither, until a vague desire for quiet and solitude seizing him, he strolled into a street adjoining the Fifth avenue and found himself standing at the church-yard of a small Gothic church, picturesque, but unpretending in appearance. Evening service had gathered together a few of the faithful, and as he leaned on the railing and gazed into the open porch, gay with red Autumn vines, and heard the swelling notes of the organ and choir voices within, the memory of a forgotten boyish grief rose out of the remote past as at the stroke of a magician's wand. He was once more entering the porch of a Gothic church in a country town, clinging to his father's hand—a very little boy. He was clad in black garments, and followed behind a little coffin covered with a black pall. In the coffin lay his only brother, a fair boy with golden curls, and with bunches of tuberose and fragrant violets resting on his yellow hair. Before the coffin lid had closed over the golden curls, little James Barberry had chosen his best toys from the play-room where he and his brother had spent so many happy childish hours, and had carefully hidden them in the narrow home they had made for his merry little playmate. He could not be lonely now, he thought, with all these beautiful toys and the violets and tuberoses. This idea pleased him, and when they put on his hat, covered with a black band, and little black gloves on his hands, they told him that he might walk with his father, but that he must not look so happy.

Once again he had buried the joy and happiness of his life, but without consecrating to their memory a consoling sacrifice, as in his boyish days.

The church service at an end, the faithful, represented chiefly by elderly matrons and faded maidens, brushed past him as he stood musing at the gate. Then a mild-looking man in clerical garb passed out, and at last the sexton, turning, as he slowly locked the gate, to look at the melancholy gentleman who stood staring at the willow trees, recalled Col. Barberry to a sense of present realities—among others, the all-important necessity of dining. Men bury their lost ones, and groan with anguish over lost fortunes, but still go to their dinner with the same equanimity as though the repast were enlivened by the prattle of their dearly loved.

The Colonel mechanically resumed his walk, and found himself shortly before the door of his lodgings, where he encountered the benevolent countenance of his landlady, Mrs. Simpson.

After interchanging a few commonplace remarks with this affable person, she suddenly approached him with a mysterious whisper, "Tell me, Col. Barberry," she said, "do you know that odd-looking man," indicating with a nod of the head the well-known figure of the vindictive Caspar, who stood on the opposite side of the street, fiercely glaring at the Colonel. "Oh, yes," replied Barberry, carelessly shrugging his shoulders, "I know him, but he is not worth looking at."

"He is always following you, however, and staring at your windows," said the landlady, doubtfully; "and I saw him talking to the cook the other day. I asked her what he said, but she laughed (a way she has) and would say nothing."

"I thought perhaps"——

"Think nothing, dear Mrs. Simpson, at least about this wretch," interrupted the Colonel; "but have the goodness to send me up some warm water."

The same evening, in an after-dinner conversation with the inevitable Chittenden, Colonel Barberry unfolded a well-matured plan which had long occupied his thoughts. He would depart at once for Egypt, and at the feet of its enlightened ruler would lay his trusty sword, only to be taken up in defense of the Khedive and the land of the Nile.

Chittenden approved of the plan, and the following day Col. Barberrey's energies were entirely given to the furtherance of his design. As he stepped out of his banker's in Wall street, with a large sum of money in hand, he fancied that he saw the face of his faithful shadow Caspar, illumined for the moment with a rare gleam of satisfaction. "There is one comfort in getting out of New-York," said the Colonel to himself; "I shall leave behind me that devilish Pole."

Late at night, when the swirling tide of humanity had ceased to ebb and flow in the great arteries of the city, and the endless roar of wheels had subsided for the night, two men lingered for a moment, talking together in a subdued whisper, at the corner of the street leading to Col. Barberry's lodgings.

"You see," said the shorter and stouter of the two, "that I must go shares with this *I*-talian, since he puts up the job, but on one condition"—and Billy Tufts regarded his comrade with an air of lofty superiority that admitted of no doubt in the wisdom of his judgment—"that I do the work myself. It will be a neat thing, and I won't have no *I*-talians around, *spiling* it all with their dirks and daggers."

While this whispering conversation, menacing the peace of Col. Barberry, was carried on at the street corner, this gentleman, having placed a large packet of money under lock and key in the writing-desk of his adjoining dressing-room, disposed himself for the slumbers of the night, dreaming, as he dozed into semi-unconsciousness, that he was assisting at an exciting contest between Chittenden and a crocodile on the banks of the Nile. How long this contest continued, poor James Barberry would never know; but a few hours later he stirred uneasily in his bed at an unusual sound in the dressing-room; a louder sound, as of a person falling over a heavy piece of furniture, followed by a muttered volley of oaths, aroused him completely. He sprang from his bed, and, seeing in the dim light from the open window of his dressing-room the distinct outline of a short, stout figure, turned to the mantelpiece to seize a loaded revolver.

In another instant the brilliant career of Mr. Tufts might have closed forever, for the aim of his antagonist was unerring, had not an invisible foe, skulking from behind, dealt at the same moment a murderous blow, plunging his dagger up to its very hilt in Col. Barberry's back. The blow came from a strong and skillful hand, guided by undying hatred, and poor James Barberry, with a short, sharp cry of pain, threw his arms wildly above his head and fell heavily to the floor.

In falling the dagger was wrenched from the wound, bringing with it a sudden gush of life blood, which oozed in a dull red stream from the point where lay the dead body of the gallant gentleman to the very door of his room.

When the light of early dawn shone on the still, placid features of James Barberry, but for the golden brown beard which rested on his bosom, one could imagine the face, in its sweet and almost childlike repose, to be that of the curly-headed little boy who lay, embowered in tube roses and violets, and surrounded with his favorite toys, in a far-off country churchyard.

As the sound of active life began again in the busy streets, a party of German sharp-shooters, with their targets wreathed in green and preceded by a noisy brass band, passed under the windows of Mrs. Simpson's lodging-house. That estimable lady, as she stood on her door-step, glanced upward at the red curtains of Col. Barberry's dressing-room, blowing to and fro in the morning breeze.

"Bless me," she exclaimed, "if the Colonel ain't abed yet, asleep with all this racketting going on right under his head, and the window of his dressing-room wide open, and the curtains flapping in the wind. Hope he hasn't gone and jumped out of the window, like the first lodger I ever had. He is too much of a gentleman, though, for that," added Mrs. Simpson, with an emphatic nod of the head, deciding in her mind that it would be wrong to associate so vulgar a catastrophe as suicide with an individual of the manners and bearing of Col. Barberry.

It was not until late in the afternoon that Mrs. Simpson became aware of the real nature of the tragedy which had been enacted within her walls on the previous night, and at that time both the perpetrator of the deed and the blood-stained weapon which had accomplished it were in the hands of the Police.

A communication purporting to be anonymous had reached the office of one of the ablest detectives at an early hour, giving precise information regarding the assassination of Barberry, and the proposed escape of his murderer by a steamer sailing that very day for Europe. The suspected source of the information was of a reliable nature, for in the epistle submitted to the critical eye of the detective he at once discerned traces of Mr. Tuft's elegant and forcible style.

This conspicuous ornament to New-York's avowed band of robbers deemed it his duty to expose the treachery and cowardice of this "miserable furriner," hoping thereby to strike terror to all similarly evil-disposed aliens who might presume to make use of the professional ability of William Tufts as a cover for their own schemes of bloodshed.

Mr. Tufts was secretly of the opinion that Caspar's classic head should surmount the top of the nearest liberty-pole, to prove to his compatriots, seeking America's hospitable shores, the unflinching justice ever administered within the borders of the model Republic.

"Just to think, Jake," said Billy Tufts pathetically, recounting all the misadventures of the night, so fatal to Col. Barberry. "Just to think of me, a climbing up a balcony into a second-story window, and never getting a red cent for my pains, and all along of a bloody *I*-talian who comes blundering into a room, a tumbling over chairs and sofies, a waking up of people in their sleep," (this want of consideration for the comfort of others, struck Mr. Tufts as the acme of baseness,) "and then a pinking that elegant gentleman Bobbery in the back."

The arrest of Caspar satisfactorily accomplished at the steamer indicated by his last associate, this vengeful son of Poland did his best to implicate Billy Tufts in his own ruin, but as the large sum of money in Barberry's possession remained untouched in the desk where he had deposited it, revenge seemed to be the only motive for the crime committed, and evidence pointed conclusively and solely to Caspar as the murderer of Col. Barberry.

After due deliberation in the halls of justice, the guilt of the prisoner was clearly established, and the jury, even to that valuable member so eagerly sought for by the jurists of the country, who, by his own admission, has never read a newspaper, nor formed an opinion of his own, were unanimous in their verdict that Caspar should be hanged. Also the Judge, wisely remembering the body of Polish voters in the City to be numerically insignificant, was of the same opinion, and gave his charge to that effect.

Society, which had taken a more than languid interest in the fate of poor Barberry, pronounced itself satisfied with the verdict awarded to his assassin, and only permitted itself to be diverted from the contemplation of this tragic occurrence by the announcement of the approaching nuptials of Miss Grace Shadwell and Mr. Horace Pond.

Mrs. Ida Henderson gave a deep sigh as she glanced at a large card, by which the eminent financier announced to the world of fashion, in type of formidable size, that on such a day would be given at his house a wedding feast, to celebrate the marriage of his daughter, and confided to Walter Derwent her fears, prompted by bitter personal experience, that this uncongenial alliance could never prove a happy one.

"But your sensitive temperament, dear Mrs. Henderson," replied Derwent, "is so different from our friend's—what shall I say?—*hard nature.*"

This grateful recognition of her prevailing attributes, inspired Mrs. Henderson to cast on Derwent a look of such thrilling tenderness, that in self-defense, this prudent gentleman became suddenly conscious of an engagement, whose imperative claims admitted of no delay. So, bidding his companion a hasty farewell, he left her to devise a toilet for the wedding entertainment, which, while adding lustre to her own charms, might convey a sense of subdued melancholy at thus beholding the immolation of a maiden, young and fair, on the altar of cupidity.

OCT. 8, 1873.

THE SOUTH.

FINANCES—THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE—CROPS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1873.

The change from Richmond and Virginia to this place and this section of North Carolina is a pleasant one. Richmond was decidedly gloomy, in a business point of view, and the great mass of the people had but little to talk of other than the election and its result. You have long ago chronicled that result. The causes which led to it have not been made so plain. They may be summed up in brief: It was proclaimed in public and urged in private that upon the decision of the election depended whether white men would ever again have rights in Virginia; it was stated that if the State was carried by the Republican Party millions of bonds would be issued and the State plunged in an ocean of debt, and the money crisis prevailing was made the nail to clinch many such an argument. The rallying cry everywhere was, "Virginia for Virginians," and more than one Northern man who has cast his lot in that land was made heart-sick by what he saw and heard. The Democratic victory of yesterday a week ago was a triumph of the most fossilized elements which ever existed in the palmiest days of the Old Dominion, and should they be dominant in the future State Government, and also proportionately increase in social life, the State will not be any very desirable home for Northern Republicans. Not only as escaping from the filthy aroma of political fanaticism is the change to this place pleasant, but also in a financial point of view. The streets here wear an air of life and activity; the live, working people of the place and country have a look of cheerfulness and content. The reason is that we are now in a cotton region, which not only produces large crops of the great staple, but also makes nearly all the provisions it consumes—at any rate its corn and wheat. Virginia is a land of tobacco and worn-out farms. Here one seldom sees any strictly worn-out land, though there are acres thrown out of cultivation from excess of size in the old plantations. Tobacco is strictly a luxury; cotton is a necessity of domestic and commercial life, and is the equivalent of gold. Cotton is grown only in the Southern of all the United States; tobacco of fine quality is grown throughout the North.

It is a notable fact that in the crisis of the present financial panic not one of the banks in North Carolina suspended, while all did in Eastern Virginia, and some are irretrievably ruined. The intimate relations existing between Richmond and New-York, and as a consequence the probable mixture of the former in the same speculative vortex which overwhelmed the latter, may have been some cause for the disasters which have befallen the Richmond and Petersburg banking institutions, but the fact that the basis of banking in North Carolina is cotton and naval stores, two specialties, and really gold crops, is one of the chief reasons for the escape of the Carolina banks. Again, the greater portion of this State was settled by Scotch, a people notably loyal in their personal and political attachments. These people are slow to lose faith in the men in whom they have placed confidence. We heard of one old Scotchman who, when told in 1857 that the banks would all break and he would lose the money he had in the Bank of Cape Fear, said of a prominent cashier of that institution: "Ye canna tell me the money's na safe in Archie's hands." The same officer is now cashier of a national bank in this State, and I venture that not one of his Scotch constituents have at any time feared to keep their money in his vaults. Such confidence in New-York would have saved half the trouble.

The cotton region of North Carolina may be said to embrace all the country east of the railroad from Danville to Greensboro, except Randolph County and parts of Moore and Montgomery, while several counties west of the road must be included. The area of cotton lands in the State has been much extended since the war, though it is probable so many acres have not been cultivated, yet in proportion to acreage and labor there has been a greater product. To a greater extent, too, provisions used have been raised on the farm, and the excellent idea is every year gaining ground that to make cotton king bread and meat must first be made at least prime ministers. Those planters who, this year, have raised cotton, and have no corn to buy, are well off; those who need buy neither corn nor pork are in first-class condition, while those who have raised all their provisions and have no labor to pay are perfectly independent. I am pleased to say that in over 1,000 miles of travel in this State I have found more of the latter class than I expected. Those who pay their labor in a share of the crop are also independent. One small planter told me that he had made thirteen bales, or 6,300 pounds, of lint cotton at ten cents per pound; he was making $11 on each bale, and counted in the labor of himself and sons at good wages. He was not in debt, and was selling a couple of bales only to get a little money, coffee, sugar, and fancy articles. In addition, he had his seed, which he told me was better worth $40 per ton to him than all the guano was $80. It is plain that a State of such planters can defy the world. The greater portion of North Carolina cotton planters approach to or belong to this class. Upper South Carolina is coming into the same line, and the North Georgians, with their Yankee shrewdness, long ago adopted these ideas. With all articles of use down in proportion, under this system cotton may be made at a handsome profit for twelve and a half cents per pound. But there is another side to this picture. My friend, who did so well, made his own manure from barn-yard stuff, leaves, swamp-mud, and cotton-seed, in compost, and raised 225 pounds of lint to the acre, but many have bought superphosphate and guano, and produced less. When the great mass of Southern people follow his example, and use the vast storehouses of fertilizers which nature has put in the swamps and forests, they will become fully independent. The men who have this year put $10 to $15 worth of commercial fertilizers on their lands now find themselves badly in debt. If they pay now they lose; if they hold their cotton they break faith, for many bought the fertilizers, binding themselves to pay on Nov. 1. I have shown that those who are independent from having raised their own provisions, will not sell at present prices. The experience of the past few weeks shows that hundreds who have not been thus wise, will also hold back. The result is that cotton comes in slowly, and on many plantations the second picking is even yet in the bolls. That this is a suicidal policy does not seem to enter the minds of the planters. They say that they cannot afford to pick it, yet I do not believe they would give it to anyone who would take the trouble and expense. The cost of picking is about one cent per pound on the lint. I have seen, everywhere, on my routes of travel, fields white with cotton, so much is the picking delayed; but so far, nature has been kind, and the rains have been few and the frosts hardly worth mentioning. For instance, I find here, constantly, the roses and other flowers in full bloom, in the open air. Thus favored by nature, a better spirit may prevail, and most of this now-wasting wealth be saved. I am informed that the same state of affairs exists in Georgia and other Southern States. The crop of cotton in this State has been large in quantity, and the staple, especially in this section, excellent in quality. Judges have informed me that the staple here this year should rank one grade higher than last year. From varied sources of information I am informed that the crop on the great cotton belt of Alabama and Mississippi is a failure; the season has been too wet on those lowlands. A gentleman of this place, who owns a plantation between Montgomery and Eufaula, says he will hardly make the seed he planted. But on all the uplands of the cotton States the crop is good, and the efforts of intelligent men to improve the quality of the staple there raised are giving good results.

The result of the low prices of this year in this State will be next year not the planting of less cotton but the planting of more corn, and a general varying of crops. A prominent gentleman of this section told me that the present losses would be mere nothing, could this result be attained. The immediate result will be the very general holding of the crop on hand until higher prices. Not one-tenth of the cotton of the South is now produced at less cost than 12½ cents per pound, and while it is selling at that rate in New-York, the price here and in other interior markets ranges 2½ cents to 3 cents lower; hence it must rise to 15 cents in New-York before much will be placed on the market.

BURGLARY IN JERSEY CITY.

The rooms of three sisters named Waterman, on Sherman avenue, Jersey City Heights, were entered by a thief on Friday, and a gold watch, with $— in money, stolen. The three girls work for their living, and this money was their savings. The watch was a heavy gold chronometer, with the following inscription on the case: "Presented to Augustus Waterman, by his friend Cyrus W. Field." The back of the case had an engraving of a steamer paying out a cable.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced the fourth day's business of the present session with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Dr. Gibson, of California, under the presidency of Bishop I. W. Wiley. After the usual routine business, the American domestic missions were taken up, and on the Baltimore Mission question some little discussion occurred, after which the appropriation of last year was reduced from $8,000 to $7,000. In consideration of the Indian reservations in California, the appropriation of $7,000 last year was increased to $10,000, after a somewhat lengthy debate. No change was made in the following appropriations: Central Illinois, $1,000; Central New-York, $1,200; Central Ohio, $2,000; Central Pennsylvania, $1,700; and Cincinnati, $2,000. In Colorado the contingent fund of last year was added to the main appropriation, making it at this time absolutely $7,700. The Delaware and Des Moines appropriations were made the same as last year, namely, $2,000 and $1,500. On the appropriation for Detroit it was shown that the population had greatly increased, without the corresponding increase in missionary help, and after some debate the amount allowed was increased from $3,000 to $4,000. The appropriation of last year to East Maine Conference was retained at the same rate, $3,000, without debate. On the question of the missions attached to the Erie Conference, some lengthy discussion arose on the proposition to reduce the appropriation from $2,500, Rev. Dr. Pierce contending that there should be no reduction. An amendment to make the amount $2,250 was lost. Bishops Ames and Haven said that they considered the amount allowed to this domestic mission was greatly needed, and that there should be no reduction. After further debate the appropriation was reduced to $2,000 by a close vote.

The new mission in East Oregon was discussed. After a debate $2,000 was allowed absolutely to the mission; $1,000 extra to be placed in the hands of the Bishop for transfers, and $500 additional to the Yakima Indians—in all, $3,500. The condition of the Indians in East Oregon and Washington Territories was fully set forth, and the necessity of the mission made apparent. Some little discussion arose as to the manner in which the money should be divided between the conferences of East Oregon and Washington Territories, but no decisive action was taken on the subject.

The Florida Missions excited great debate. Bishop Ames wished to reduce the appropriation from $6,500 to $5,000. Dr. Currie said the colored missionaries in Florida, owing to the small amount of the appropriation, had no opportunity to get proper education, as their spare time was employed in laborious pursuits to eke out their subsistence. Bishop Haven contended that the full appropriation was required to do something for the education of the colored race. It had been said that this work should be referred to the Freedman's Aid Society of the Church; but if that body did all that was required of it, $250,000 would have to be annually expended, and it was well known that the society had not more than $40,000 for that purpose. The Church should do something for them, as the money for missions was received by it with far less labor than the Freedman's Society, the members of which had to beg every dollar. Dr. Currie said that the Missionary Society should provide means to furnish teachers for the missionaries at any rate. Dr. Lakin said that Pensacola was a very important harbor, with a large floating population. Pending the discussion, the hour for closing the morning session arrived, and a recess was taken.

After the recess, Bishop Ames said if Pensacola be administered by the Florida Conference, he would move that $6,000 be granted to that conference for mission work, on condition that the whole of the State of Florida was covered by that conference. Bishop Merrill said Pensacola had heretofore been administered by the Montgomery District of Alabama, and could not be properly manned by Florida. On motion of Dr. Hitchcock, $5,000 was awarded to the Florida mission work. Dr. Currie offered a resolution for the appropriation of a portion of the missionary fund for the education of young colored men intended for the ministry. This resolution excited great debate, inasmuch as it was supposed to be trespassing on the province of the Freedman's Aid Society; and a motion to lay it on the table was lost by 13 to 13. As there appeared to be no disposition to consider the question impartially, Bishop Andrews moved that the consideration of the subject be postponed until after the domestic missions had been disposed of. On the Georgia missions the sum of $11,000 was asked—the same as last year. A long discussion arose as to the want of progress in the Southern States as against the Church South, at the conclusion of which $10,500 was awarded. The Holston Mission, in East Tennessee, was reduced from $9,000 to $8,000. The following were not changed: Illinois, $1,000; Indiana, $1,000, and Iowa, $1,000. The Kansas Conference having been divided into two—Kansas and Southern Kansas—the appropriation was also divided, allowing $3,000 to Kansas and $4,500 to Southern Kansas, being an increase of $500 over last year. After some discussion the sum of $10,000—as last year—was appropriated to the State of Kentucky, divided as follows: Kentucky Conference, $7,500, and $2,500 to Lexington Conference, being an increase of $500 on the latter, and a similar decrease on the former.

Dr. Eddy reported, in reply to the communication of Orange Judd, that it was at present unadvisable to enter Geneva as a new field. The report was adopted.

The appropriations for Louisiana and Maine were not changed, being $9,000 for the former and $2,500 for the latter. The award to Michigan Conference was increased from $3,000 to $4,000 without debate. Bishop Merrill, on the question of Minnesota, gave a thrilling description of the sufferings of some of the missionaries in that State, owing to the severity of the Winters and from other causes. Bishop Ames said that the Government had on one occasion been compelled to pay $90 a cord for fuel at one of the stations. Rev. J. B. Bachman moved an increase of $2,000, making the amount $11,000. Bishop Janes had not seen sufficient progress in the work in Minnesota to warrant an increase in the appropriation, and recommended $9,000, as last year. Bishop Merrill said that many of the temporary edifices had given place to substantial churches, and each congregation had alone provided for the increased expenditure. The extra appropriation was asked for to enable the church to keep up with the progress of emigration. The appropriation was, however, kept at last year's figures, namely, $9,000.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

SERMON ON JUDAISM.

Yesterday Rev. Raphael D. C. Lewin preached on the subject of "Judaism" in the new Jewish Synagogue, Sixty-third street and Lexington avenue. He said that when Judaism arose, its surroundings were wild indeed. The entire world was in darkness on the subject of spiritual religion. Ignorance and superstition prevailed; idolatry was the general form of worship, and the wildest conjectures were entertained with regard to the nature of the Supreme Being, His relation to man, and the duties and obligations of the latter consequent on that relation. The Jewish race was most unmistakably endowed with the faculty for the perception of abstract truth. The genius for religion was born with the Jewish people; they were, indeed, the children of revelation. As, however, to introduce into the world a new idea was to encounter a fierce struggle with well-established customs and predilections, Judaism was compelled to enter upon its mission invested in an outer covering of a coarser nature. Hence the true and only religion had to appear in the garb of a national religion, and to wear that garb so long as it could not safely be dispensed with. Thus those national laws and statutes which Moses imparted to the Israelites became a portion of the religious idea, without which the idea would doubtless have been crushed out, even among themselves. Then did Judaism enter upon its errand of love—to elevate mankind, and to teach the knowledge of the true God to all His children. But the true knowledge of God and His attributes was not all that Judaism had to teach. Man's nature and mission on earth, his duties, and his destiny were subjects upon which no correct judgments were formed until Judaism imparted those religious truths necessary for man to believe, and those moral laws through the observance of which every human being may become good and happy. Truly it was Judaism which gave birth to all the higher sentiments of which humanity is capable, and to Jews, as the promulgators of that religion, the world owed a deep debt of gratitude. How that debt had been paid was known to every reader of history. The martyrdom to which the Jewish race was subjected for eighteen unbroken centuries, the persecutions they had suffered, the tortures they had endured—all because they would not surrender their noble belief, their God-appointed mission—were facts too well authenticated and too generally acknowledged to need recapitulation at the present time. Driven from country to country, from city to city, from village to village, the despised and reviled of men, the Jew went over the whole world, and not only kept his faith intact, but wherever he went sowed the seeds of true religion, and in other ways also benefited his species. For not only did they claim pre-eminence in the science of theology, but also in the arts of poesy and music, which undoubtedly sprang from them. Philosophy, astronomy, mathematics, medicine, and jurisprudence were also indebted to the Jews for their introduction into certain countries whither their enemies had driven them, and last, though not least, commerce had undoubtedly received its greatest impetus through Jewish talent and Jewish energy.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Joseph Malcolmson and Julius Clemlenson, seamen, were yesterday charged, before Commissioner Shields, with mutiny on board the schooner Snow Flake. They were held to await the action of the Grand Jury....Anthony Woodruff, charged with selling unstamped cigars, was yesterday held to await examination by Commissioner Osborne, in default of $2,000 bail....Voluntary petitions were filed during the week ending yesterday, in the Clerk's Office of the Bankruptcy Court, by George H. Sheldon and John A. Wood; and adjudications in involuntary cases by John Riordon, Joseph A. Dunbar, Spencer D. Jackson, Samuel Taylor, Edward J. Graff, Mahlon S. Frost, and Erastus F. Mead.

A NEW THEATRE.

MR. DALY'S TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET ENTERPRISE.

There was much genuine regret at the burning of Mr. Augustin Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre. It was small and cosy, and people had an affection for the little place, because it was neat and little, so that it went by the name of the bijou theatre. It had endeared itself also to play-goers by the presentation of dramas and dramatic artists whom the world has learned to esteem, and will not willingly forget. Men and women are so much the creatures of habit that when the same company was transferred to the Broadway Theatre, three weeks after the burning, those who had become habituated to the old place would not go to the new, and though there was a full house at the opening, it was a house of strangers. And as Daly, no doubt, wanted his old audiences, and they wanted Daly, he resolved to go back to the up-town region, but not to Twenty-fourth street, which had never been rebuilt. He entered into negotiations with the heirs of the Gilsey estate for a new theatre, to be built out of the St. James Theatre, on Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, where Mackay made his début as *Monaldi*, also taking in the upper part of the building famous to politicians as Apollo Hall. The architect was Mr. S. D. Hatch, and as one of the first requirements of Mr. Daly was that this building should be thoroughly fire-proof, and not nominally so, it is, in fact, a new structure, nothing remaining of the old building save the foundations. In accordance with modern ideas on the subject, the material used for the internal walls is brick, which all experience proves to be the best substance to resist fire. There are compartment walls twenty inches thick dividing the vestibule from the house, the house from the stage, and the stage from the dressing-rooms. The doors between the latter and the stage are of iron, and there is an iron drop-scene which can be lowered, thus cutting off completely all communication between the house and the stage. This is not claimed as a modern invention, by any means. In fact, this plan was first adopted for the new Drury Lane Theatre of our grandfathers' days, and was thought so highly of then that allusion was made to it in the address that was not rejected. Speaking of this perfect manner of outwitting the fire, the poet makes the actress who spoke it say:

> "No, we assure our generous benefactors,
> 'Twill only burn the scenery and the actors."

Mr. Hatch, under Mr. Daly's prompting, has been more thoughtful, and the fire that breaks out in this theatre will be confined to the compartment where it originates.

The curves of the auditorium are very graceful, and have been the result of much thought and labor. The width is only sixty-five feet, and consequently they assume somewhat of a horse-shoe form, as regards the first and second galleries. The parquet has been so arranged that the eyes of spectators in the first row will be exactly on a level with the stage, and the seats are graduated higher and higher until, in the last row, the bottom of the seats are just level, and the spectators are on the same level that they would have if their chairs were on the stage. Raised a little above these are the French boxes which, it will be remembered, were a marked feature of the old Fifth Avenue Theatre. Those had the defect that tall persons could lean over the tops, but these have been so raised that this is impossible. There is a central aisle and two side passages, by which the seats can be reached with as little discomfort as the present system allows, though it is a pity that such a progressive mind as Mr. Daly's cannot suggest some other. The anguish of being tramped upon and crushed by every person who passes to his seat is so great as to make coming late a virtue, thus giving a premium to unpunctuality. All the seats are of iron, and they have been constructed on a liberal scale of inches, so that the body may be at ease while the feelings are being harrowed. For all the pathos in the world would fail to move a lady whose best emotions are concentrated upon the folds of her dress, which she knows are being ruined. In the parquet there are 600 seats. In the first circle above there are 400, but besides these there is a very large upper vestibule, which connects with this part of the house by folding doors. These can be removed if the place is crowded, thereby affording a very fine view of the stage. A good *point de vue* can indeed be obtained in every part of the house, but perhaps the best is from this first gallery. The lower vestibule is to be used as a smoking-room for gentlemen, and is to be very comfortably fitted up, to be warmed with steam-pipes and lighted with many gas-jets. This mark of attention to one of the recognized wants of the age, when even horse-car companies devote some of their vehicles specially to smokers, proves that Mr. Daly has the public comfort really at heart. The ladies' room is on the first circle floor, and is to be fitted up with all the comforts and splendors of a luxurious parlor. The second floor circle will accommodate 600 people. The seats in the front are iron chairs; behind them come handsomely-covered lounges. The ascent is somewhat steep, but this improves the view of the audience here, and indeed they certainly can see excellently, though whether they will hear as well remains to be proved. The acoustic principles of the architect are excellent, but in this respect the proof of the pudding must be in the eating. There is quite a space between the highest seat in paradise and the ceiling, in the centre of which is an open space contrived a double debt to pay, being at the same time fitted with a circular gaselier and a large ventilator. The cornices are pleasantly painted in fresco by Garibaldi, and above them are panels of mythological subjects, Diana and her nymphs hunting, &c. In the centre of each side is a medallion, with the portrait of Shakespeare in one and Moliere in the other. Above the proscenium arch is to be a grand allegorical painting descriptive of "The Crowning of Comedy," the main ideas being the same as in the much-admired fresco painting in the old Fifth Avenue Theatre. The ceiling itself will be painted in small arabesques of dark blue on a light blue ground, and will give an effect of spaciousness and extreme height. On each side of the proscenium arch are the proscenium boxes, two on each of the three tiers. The external decorations of these will be less lavish than usual, the architect thinking, and very rightly, that this part of the house should be, both in decoration and color, in keeping with the rest, and not a marked exception. There were in other days houses where the boxes were a blaze of ornament, where dirty gilding strove with tawdry red; where the amount of stucco was prodigious, and cupids sprawled in every direction, and yet there was not a sufficiency of carpeting, and the seats were hard as the nether millstone, and the walls had not been painted for years. But our present managers have reformed these things, and Mr. Hatch, imbued with their spirit, has even gone a little further, and has kept down the proscenium boxes so as to bring out in the fullest degree the splendor of the proscenium. The balcony railings, in the same spirit, are painted in gray colors, with warm red hangings in folds behind them. That part of the ceiling which is nearest to the proscenium, is painted in fresco, representing an early open-air theatre. Thus the general impression on entering will concentrate on the centre, especially on the grand fresco of the "Crowning of Comedy."

The matter of ventilation is as complete as can be devised. Besides the central ventilator, there are four in the side, and a large one in front, giving a complete circulation without the aid of windows or doors, which have always been complained of as giving draughts. The heating will be furnished by steam-pipes along the side walls and registers in the flooring, and, in the Summer time, the manager hopes to cool the atmosphere by sending cold air-blasts along the steam-pipes, though, perhaps, this may not prove altogether practical. The lighting will be rather original. Besides the great central gaselier, there will be lights along the side walls, and also along the half dome of the ceiling, in such a manner as to shed a soft reflected light down upon the house, without the lamps being visible to the audience. All the brackets of the side lights are to be of glass, with rich crystal decorations, and an electric battery will afford instantaneous means for lighting and extinguishing.

The stage, like the one in the old Fifth Avenue, has no side grooves or wings, and therefore there will be no flats. All the scenery comes from above or from below, in the new French style, being worked with a wheel and an endless rope that put into motion the large rollers connected with the scenery. There is a strong room connected with the stage for the painters' and carpenters' use, and for the storage of scenes. This is, of course, the point of danger. Here all that is inflammable about a theatre—that is, in the ordinary acceptation of the term—is to be stored, and the greatest vigilance will be exercised that this regulation is adhered to. There is more in this discipline than in the devices of the architect, for many a badly-built theatre has prolonged its term of existence, and escaped from what has been termed the natural death of play-houses, by the excellence of its regulations. Should a fire break out, there is a large iron tank, to be always kept filled, which is located behind the stage in an accessible place, the water being raised by the steam-engine down in the cellarage. The stage itself is built up in sections, and affords all possible facilities for scenic effects, such as building up two-story houses, &c. To describe the innovations which the practical genius of Mr. Daly has introduced, would be to trench upon managerial rights, and would, besides, tell very little to the general reader, unversed in the technicalities of the world "behind the scenes." The green-room occupies the centre of the region behind the stage. The dressing-rooms are immediately over it, occupying two stories. Each room, though small, is compactly furnished with every convenience, and there are faucets for water in every one, being supplied from the iron tank. This is as it should be, as it will compel some one to see that the tank is kept filled all the time. If a hydrometer could be added, so that the manager could tell how much water there was in it at a glance, the arrangement would be perfect. The cellerage below is taken up, for the most part, by the wheels and rollers that move the scenes.

The outside of the theatre will not be very pretentious, the only decoration being the portico, which is surrounded by a balcony connecting with the upper vestibule. The arrangements for leaving are excellent, and the place could be emptied in two minutes. In case of any alarm an unusual method of egress can be made from the first circle directly to Broadway. The ordinary methods are ample enough, for the vestibule is 20 feet deep and 60 feet broad. But experience has shown that even so large a space would become choked by the rushing of a panic-stricken mob, and the extra precautions are wise, though it is to be hoped they may never be used. The best security for the house is in the fact that the room devoted to the scene-painters and to the storing of scenery, and also occupied by the stage carpenters, is of bare brick, and can be completely isolated, although it does communicate directly with the stage. The place will be opened on the 1st of December, if possible, but its present condition hardly warrants such a hope.

DOMESTIC MISERY.

A WIFE SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.

Duncan Templeton, a civil engineer, shot his wife, Ida Templeton, yesterday, on Eighth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, at about 10 A. M. She is still living, though in a precarious condition, at No. 238 West Fourteenth street, the house of Mr. H. W. Kenney, where she and her mother are residing. The circumstances of the case are these: Templeton and his wife have been separated for some time because of domestic difficulties. The friends and relatives of the wife allege that she was shamefully ill-treated by her husband before he shot her. Whether the statements made by them are exaggerated could not be ascertained, as Police Capt. Cherry, in charge of the husband, would not allow any conversation with him, and nobody could be found who knew or were willing to tell his side of the story. Yesterday morning, at the hour named, Mrs. H. W. Kenney, her two daughters—children, between ten and twelve years old—and Mrs. Ida Templeton left the private house No. 238 West Fourteenth street, and walked to Eighth avenue. When they had reached the corner, Mrs. Templeton, apparently in terror, ejaculated: "Oh! there's Duncan." He was on the opposite side of the street, and, crossing over to the party of females, he began to talk with his wife, and remonstrated with her for having left him. He wanted her to accompany him, and she refused, when he attempted to use force, and the ladies called out for the Police. Officer Gallagher went to the rescue, and on complaint of Mrs. Templeton arrested her husband, and Mrs. Templeton, with Mrs. Kenney, under the escort of the officer, proceeded to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house. Templeton talked to his wife, as they walked along, in a gentle manner, and urged her to make up her differences with him, but she treated his advances coldly. When they had reached the middle of the block, Templeton suddenly turned on his wife, pistol in hand, and fired at her. He was immediately seized by the policeman and prevented from doing more mischief, and Mrs. Templeton, bleeding profusely, was carried into Ferdinand Mann's drug store, No. 94 Eighth avenue, and thence home to No. 238 Fourteenth street.

The pistol used by Templeton was a small pocket Derringer, throwing a large ball, and he had about a half dozen of these balls in his possession when searched at the station-house. Mrs. Templeton was wounded in the neck and face. The ball passed through her neck on the left side and lodged in her right cheek, badly shattering her jaw. Drs. Sands, McLeod, and Foote attended her. The ball was not extracted last evening, but Dr. Sands expressed an opinion that if she were kept quiet and free from excitement the operation might be performed without danger of a second hemorrhage, which, if it occurred, might cause death in a few days. Templeton, who was locked up in the station-house for the night, will be arraigned at Jefferson Market to-day. He refused to give any explanation of his conduct. The landlord of the boarding-house, No. 48 East Fourteenth street, where Templeton has been boarding for three weeks, is certain, he says, that Templeton did not know his wife's whereabouts on Friday evening. Mrs. Templeton is the daughter of Col. W. C. Babcock, of Washington, and not of Gen. O. E. Babcock, of Gen. Grant's staff, as reported in the evening newspapers. She was married to Templeton when seventeen years old, about three years ago, at the house of Mr. Kenney, then residing in Twelfth street. She was handsome and accomplished and he was a fine-looking young man, a son of Col. W. Templeton, of Nyack, N. Y., a gentleman reputed to be very wealthy. The marriage, though contrary to the wishes of the bride's mother, it was thought would be a happy one. After her marriage it was discovered, it is said, that Templeton was a bad man, a gambler and hard drinker, and obtained his money in a very questionable manner, and was in ill favor with his father. Badly treated by him, and living, consequently, in great misery, his wife was deterred from informing her mother of her hardships because of her husband's threats. About six weeks ago, the two, with their one child, a little boy, were living at White Plains, and there Templeton beat her one day in a brutal manner. At another time, while living at Port Chester, he threatened to hang her. She finally communicated with her mother, Mrs. Babcock, who, coming on to New-York from Washington, advised her, after hearing her story, to get a divorce from her husband, and when shot she was on her way to see a lawyer for that purpose. Coroner Keenan had been notified to take an ante-mortem statement from the wounded lady yesterday, but he had not put in an appearance last evening. It was thought that the lady's physicians deemed it advisable for fear that the excitement would be too great for her.

THE ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall held its final session yesterday afternoon, and completed the chain of evidence regarding the late election frauds. Affidavits were presented by those Inspectors of Election who had been removed on various charges by Police Commissioner Charlick, which were a total denial of the allegations on which they had been removed.

Wm. Conklin, who was alleged to have personated a Mr. Hogan as Inspector of Election, made an affidavit stating that he himself had been appointed as Inspector of Registry and Elections, but finding that he could not till the office on account of business engagements, he deputed a Mr. Hogan to act for him with the cognizance of the board. This completed the evidence to be taken, which will be arranged by the counsel for the committee, and laid before the Grand Jury to pass upon at the earliest opportunity.

The Committee on Organization will make its report at the next regular meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD.

Coroner Bassett, of Peekskill, was called yesterday morning, to hold an inquest in the village of Greenburg, on the body of an unknown woman of respectable appearance, who was found on Friday evening, a short distance above the Dobb's Ferry brewery, with one arm broken and her skull fractured, from the effects of which injuries she expired in about two hours. It was supposed that she had been struck by a train of the Hudson River Railroad. She had on gold ear and finger rings, but no description of her attire was given. It is believed that her name was Starkey. The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday next, to afford time for identification by her friends.

FOOT-BALL.

A game of foot-ball was played yesterday between the Columbia and Rutgers College twenties on the St. George's Cricket Grounds, Hoboken. The former were victors. The names of the contesting twenties are as follows: Columbia—King, (Captain,) Cornell, Adams, Hurry, Walbridge, Bach, Radford, Leonowen, Kent, Weeks, George, Simmonds, Root, Lindley, McMain, Morewood, Field, Smith, Rhodes, and Price. Rutgers—Lydecker, (Captain,) Hendrickson, Fischer, Van Akes, Walser, Martyne, Wyckoff, Ross, Kamble, Anderson, Lyall, Davis, Price, Fuller, P. Vansant, Watson, Freeland, Stotts, Hawxhurst, and H. Fuller. The judges were Mr. Faston, for Rutgers, and Marshall, for Columbia. Referee, Mr. Johnson.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	West. Union	55⅝	300	N.Y.C. & Hud	88
1000	do	55⅝	100	do.....c.	88
500	do.....c.	55⅞	100	do	87⅞
400	do	55⅞	300	do	87¾
400	do	55⅝	300	do	87⅝
200	do	55¾	200	do	87½
1500	do	55⅝	100	do.....s3.	87¾
300	do	55⅞	100	do.....c.	87⅝
700	do.....c.	55¾	15	do	88
500	do	55⅝	400	do.....s3.	87½
400	do	55⅜	300	do	87⅝
800	do	55⅞	300	do	87½
710	do	56	200	do.....s10.	87⅞
200	do.....c.	56	200	do	87⅝
200	do	56⅛	100	do	88
400	do	56¼	100	do	88⅛
300	do	56⅜	100	do.....b3.	88⅛
300	do	56½	100	do	88¼
200	do	56¼	400	do	88⅜
200	Pacific Mail	27½	700	do	88⅛
100	do	27⅝	200	do.....c.	88⅛
100	do	27¼	500	do	88⅜
300	do	27⅛	300	do	88¼
100	do	27¼	100	North-western	39
200	do	27⅜	100	do.....s3.	39
20	Adams Express	82	300	N. West....Pref.	63
200	Union Pacific	19½	500	Lake Shore	66½
100	do.....s3.	19½	200	do	66¾
100	do.....b3.	19¼	100	do.....c.	66⅜
200	do.....s3.	19½	300	do	66¼
200	do.....b3.	19⅜	300	do	66⅛
400	do	19⅜	200	do	66¼
400	do.....s3.	19⅜	700	do	66⅜
200	do.....b3.	19½	200	do.....c.	66⅛
300	do	19½	100	do.....c.	66¼
300	do.....s3.	19½	200	do.....c.	66⅛
200	Erie Railway	43⅝	100	do.....c.	66⅞
200	do	43½	900	do	67
100	do	43⅝	700	do	67⅛
100	St. Paul	27¾	100	do.....c.	67
100	do	27⅝	100	Rock Island	87¼
66	do	28	100	do	87½
100	do	28	100	do.....c.	87⅝
200	do	28½	400	Ohio & Miss	24⅝
300	Tol. & Wab	39¾	400	do	24⅞
300	do	39⅝	500	do	24¾
100	do	39¾	100	do.....b5.	24⅞
100	do	40	600	do	24⅞
100	do	40⅜	800	do	25
100	do	40¼	200	C. C. & I. C.....s3.	19¼
100	At. & Pacific	11	300	do	19¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$7,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65....new..112¾	$10,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81..115½
25,000	U. S. 6s R., '81..115	5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62......b. c. 109
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..113¾	10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67..113
5,000	do......114	10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...110¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Va. 6s Con	49	200	Pac. Mail	27⅝
4,000	Missouri 6s	87	200	do	27½
1,000	N. Y. S. 7s, B. R.	104	100	do.....b. c.	27½
3,000	Erie 1st	98	300	do	27⅜
1,000	Erie 4th	90	100	do	27½
5,000	C., B. & Q. 8s	105½	100	do	27¾
5,000	Mich. So. 2d	90½	100	do	27⅞
3,000	Mich. So. S. F.	99	10	do	28
4,000	Pac. 7s, guar. by St. of Mo.	93¾	50	do	27⅞
			100	do	27⅞
10,000	U. P. R. 1st	75	100	do	27⅝
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	69	100	do	27½
1,000	do	70	100	Panama Rail. b. c.	86
10,000	do..b. c. b3.	70	100	do	85
1,000	U. P. 10s, In.	50½	50	Cleve. & P. G'd	77½
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d	90	20	do	78
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	92	500	L. S. & M. S. b. c. c.	67
1,000	D., L. & W. Con	95	200	do.....s3.	67
7,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88	90	500	do	67⅛
5,000	Great W. 2d	76	100	do.....c.	67⅛
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	80	1200	do	67¼
			100	do.....b3.	67¼
15,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	100	800	do	67
500	do	100¼	200	do	67⅛
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	96¼	600	do	67¼
1,000	N. J. C. 1st, N.	100⅛	500	do	67⅜
7,000	O. & Miss. Con	87	450	do	67½
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	89	1000	do	67⅜
1,000	do	90	100	do.....b3.	67⅜
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	77	100	do	67¼
1,000	do	76½	200	Un. Pac.....b. c. c.	19⅝
1,000	M. & St. P., L & D. Div.	78	300	do	19⅝
			1100	do	19¾
10,000	M. & St. P., I. & M. Div...b. c.	68½	500	do.....b3.	19¾
			300	do.....b10.	19⅞
1,000	Mil. & St. Paul 1st, La C. D. b. c.	85	100	do.....b20.	19⅞
			100	do	19⅞
6,000	W. Union T. 7s	88	900	do.....s3.	19⅝
5,000	Canada So. 1st	65	800	do	19⅝
70	Park Bank	120	700	do.....b3.	19⅝
7	Fourth National	98	200	do	19½
200	Erie Railway. b. c.	43⅝	100	N. J. Central	91½
100	do	43½	200	C. & N. W. b. c. b3.	40
100	do	43⅝	300	do.....b3.	39⅞
1300	West. Un.....b. c.	56⅝	800	do	39⅞
1500	do	56½	300	do.....c.	40
100	do.....c.	56½	300	do.....b30.	40⅛
2300	do	56⅝	300	do	39¾
1900	do	56¾	1100	do	39⅞
1200	do	56⅞	100	do.....b10.	39¾
1400	do	57	200	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	63
500	do	57⅛	400	do	62
1500	do	57¼	400	do.....b30.	62⅝
600	do	57⅜	20	do	64½
100	do	57½	100	do.....b15.	63½
10	do	57¾	100	do.....b30.	63½
3100	do	57⅝	100	Chi. & R. I.....b. c.	88⅛
800	do	57¼	100	do.....b. c.	88
200	do	57⅛	100	do.....b30.	88¼
200	do	57¼	100	do	88
200	do	57⅝	100	do	88¼
2700	do	57½	400	Atlan. & P. Pref.	10
2400	do	57¾	50	M. & St. P.....b. c.	28½
300	do.....c.	57⅝	50	do	28¾
500	do	57⅜	100	do	28⅝
400	do.....c.	57⅝	300	do	28¾
400	do	57⅞	800	do	29
200	do	57⅞	200	do	29⅛
500	do	57⅝	200	do	29
500	do	57⅝	100	do	29¼
300	do	57½	200	do	29¼
100	do	57⅞	100	do	29⅜
700	do	57⅝	200	do	29¼
200	do.....c.	57⅞	100	M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	52
200	do	57½	200	do	51½
200	do	57⅝	100	do	52
300	do	57¾	100	T., W. & W. b. c. s3.	40⅛
900	do	57⅞	100	do.....c.	40⅛
600	do	57¾	200	do	40¼
300	do	57½	300	do	40⅜
100	U. S. Exp.....b. c.	57	200	do	40⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. & H. b. c.	88¼	400	do	40½
100	do.....c.	88½	100	do.....c.	40½
100	do.....c.	88⅝	400	B., H. & E..b. c. c.	1½
200	do	88½	200	do	1½
100	do.....s3.	88½	100	do	1⅝
100	do	88⅝	70	Del., L. & W	88½
500	do	88½	100	do.....b. c.	88¼
300	do.....b3.	88½	200	do	88½
500	do	88⅜	100	Mor. & Es.....b. c.	86
500	do	88½	33	Chi. & Alt...b. c.	92
1700	do	88⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo. b. c.	20¼
1200	do	88½	400	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	25½
100	do.....s3.	88½	100	do.....c.	25⅛
100	do.....b3.	88⅝	1050	do	25¼
100	do	88⅝	300	do	25⅜
300	do	88¼	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c. c.	19½
500	do	88⅝	100	do.....b60.	20
100	Harlem	108½	200	do	19½
100	do.....b. c.	108½	100	do	19¾
20	Mich. Central	77			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81..115	$4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....113
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62..........108	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..113⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.........c. 108¾	5,000	U. S. 10-40 C...108¼
		10,000	do.........108½
4,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65..........109½	25,000	U. S. 5s, R., '81..108
		20,000	U. S. Cur. 6s..110½
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65........c. 109⅞	10,000	do.........110⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

300	Western Union	57¾	500	Lake Shore	67½
200	do	57⅞	200	do	67⅝
400	do	58	100	do	67¾
1200	do	58¼	200	do	67⅞
700	do	58⅜	100	do.....b3.	68
600	do	58½	200	do	67¾
200	do	58⅝	300	do	67⅝
100	do.....s3.	58¼	300	do	67½
100	do	58¼	300	do	67⅝
100	do	58⅛	400	North-western	39¾
400	do	58	200	do.....b3.	40
100	do.....c.	58	100	do	39⅝
300	do.....c.	57⅞	5	North-western Pf.	65
200	do	58	100	do.....s15.	63⅛
200	do	57⅞	100	Tol. & Wab	40¾
100	do	57¾	200	do	40¾
100	do	57⅞	200	St. Paul.....b3.	29½
300	do	58	200	do.....s3.	29⅜
100	do.....c.	57⅞	300	do	29½
200	Pacific Mail	27¾	10	St. Paul Pf.	52¾
100	do	27⅞	200	do	53
400	do	28	200	Han. & St. Jo	20½
100	Erie Railway	45½	100	do	20¾
300	do	45⅛	400	Union Pacific	19¾
100	N. Y. C. & H	88¾	100	Ohio & Miss	25½
100	do.....b3.	88⅞	300	do	25⅝
100	do	88⅞	100	do	25½
100	do.....c.	88½	100	do	25⅜
200	do	88⅝	100	do.....s3.	25¼
10	Rock Island	89	100	C., C. & I. C	19⅝
100	do	88⅝			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

9000	Han. & St. Jo. 8s Con.......b. c.	72	10	Panama	87
			100	C. & N. W.....b. c.	39¾
16	Del. & Hud. C. C.	104½	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	63
27	do	105	200	Ohio & M.....b. c.	25⅜
50	do..b. c. b3.	104¾	100	do	25¼
200	Con. Coal Md. b. c.	43½	10	C. & R. I.	89
100	U. S. Ex.....b. c.	57	50	do.....b. c.	88½
100	Pacific Mail..b. c.	27¾	100	do	88¾
100	do	27⅞	200	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	29½
700	Western Un..b. c.	58⅛	50	M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	53
400	do	58½	100	P., Ft. W. & C. G..	84¼
700	do	58⅜	39	do	84
300	do	58¼	8	N. Y. N. H. & H.	120
100	do	58¼	100	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	40¾
400	do	58	100	do	40⅝
200	do	58¼	100	do.....c.	40⅝
800	do	58⅜	100	do.....b5.	40¾
300	do	58¼	200	do	40⅞
200	do	58¼	[illegible]00	Del., L. & W..b. c.	89½
1300	do	58[illegible]	[illegible]00	do	90
200	N. Y. C. & H. b. c. c.	88[illegible]	[illegible]00	do	90⅛
300	do	88[illegible]	[illegible]00	do	90⅜
300	do	88¼	[illegible]00	do	90¾
100	do	88[illegible]	[illegible]00	do	90⅞
200	Erie.....b. c.	45	[illegible]00	N. J. Cen.....b. c.	91
400	do	45[illegible]	20	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	21½
100	Un. Pac..b. c. s3.	19[illegible]	[illegible]00	do	21
100	do.....c.	19[illegible]	[illegible]00	H. & St. J. Pf..b. c.	27
100	do	19[illegible]	[illegible]00	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	19¾
600	do.....b3.	19	[illegible]	do.....c.	19¾
100	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	67	[illegible]	do	19⅞
400	do	67	[illegible]	do	20
100	do	67	[illegible]	do	19⅞

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	Reg. 6s, '81	114	400	Lake Shore	67¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	114	400	do	67⅝
			100	do	67½
5,000	do	113⅞	100	do	67⅝
4,000	U. P. 1st	75	100	do	67¼
3,000	Mil. & St. P., 7 3-10	86	20	do	67¾
			100	do	67½
30	Ger. Am. Bank	85	100	do	67⅜
10	Del. & Hud	104¾	100	do	67½
20	Adams Ex.....c.	83	200	do	67⅝
100	Erie Railway	45	200	do.....b3.	67¾
100	Harlem	108½	200	do	67¾
1500	Western Union	58½	200	Tol. & Wab....b5.	41
800	do	58⅝	100	do	40⅞
600	do	58½	100	do	41
500	do.....c.	58½	100	do	40⅞
100	do	58⅜	600	do	40¾
300	do	58¼	100	do	40⅞
200	do	58½	100	Union Pacific	19⅞
200	do	58⅛	100	do	19¾
800	do	58	200	do.....b3.	19⅞
100	do	57¾	600	do	19⅞
100	do	58	900	do.....b3.	20
100	do	57⅞	2000	do	20
100	do.....b3.	58	200	do.....s3.	20
300	do	58	1300	do	20⅛
400	do.....b3.	58¼	200	do.....b3.	20¼
300	do	58¼	520	do	20¼
400	do	58⅜	400	do	20⅜
300	do	58¼	100	do.....b3.	20½
100	do	58⅜	300	do	20½
800	do	58½	100	do.....s3.	20½
400	do	58⅝	300	do	20⅝
900	do	58⅝	200	do	20⅝
100	do	58¾	2200	do	20¾

100	Pacific Mail	27⅞	500	Union Pacific	20⅞
200	do	28	300	do	[illegible]
1300	do	28	300	Union Pacific	20¾
100	do	28⅛	300	do	20¾
100	do	28⅛	100	St. Paul	29⅜
100	do	28⅜	100	do	29½
100	do	28⅜	100	do.....s10.	29⅛
100	do	28⅜	100	do	29⅜
100	North-western	38⅞	200	Del., L. & W	89⅝
300	do	39⅛	100	do	90
300	do.....b3.	39⅛	300	do	90
100	do	39⅜	45	N. Y., N. H. & H.	120
100	do	39⅛	400	Ohio & Miss	25⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H	88⅜	200	do	25½
100	do	88⅜	200	do.....c.	25¼
600	do	88⅝	30	Han. & St. Jo	21⅛
1200	do	88⅝	100	do	21¼
400	do	88⅞	100	do	21
200	do.....s3.	88⅛	15	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	29
200	do	88½	10	do	30
300	do	88⅛	100	do	28½
300	do	88⅜	100	C., C. & I. C	19⅞
50	Panama	85½	40	do	20⅛
200	Rock Island	88⅝	300	do	19⅞
100	do	88⅞	100	do.....b3.	19⅞
20	do	88½	100	Atlantic & P. Pf.	11
1600	do	88⅞	100	Pacific of Mo	29
100	do	88⅞	100	do	28¼
500	B., H. & E.	1½			

SATURDAY, Nov. 15—P. M.

The quotation of sales of Gold after the usual hour for closing the Gold Room reported to us from the Street last night, and so given in our last paper, of 110@110¼ ₰ cent., was certainly erroneous. No higher sale than 109⅞ ₰ cent. was made. The market this morning opened with sales at 109⅞@110 ₰ cent., but soon fell back to 109¾@109⅝ ₰ cent., and gradually weakened through the day to 109 ₰ cent. There was less sensational Cuban news from Washington, and the Exchange on London was weaker than yesterday on actual sales, 106⅛@106¾ at 60 days, and 108⅛@108¾ ₰ cent. sight.

Money was in free supply on call loan to the Brokers, and less than 7 ₰ cent. was accepted in many instances on balances placed until next week.

The ease in Money and the prevailing belief that many of the Banks that dealt freely with the Stock Brokers before the panic are relapsing into the old practice of certification, is greatly encouraging speculation on the Share list, and at an early hour in to-day's business the market became firm, and in the afternoon very decidedly strong and buoyant. The very best prices of the week were made before 3 o'clock, with every appearance of a sustained rise on Monday. The *Bulls* in the Vanderbilt Stocks assert a strong control, especially of Western Telegraph, and they have also taken hold, with some vigor, of Union Pacific and other of the lighter Western Stocks. The Public Funds also left off strong.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 15.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	107¼	108
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	108¾	110
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	113⅝	114
American Gold	109⅞	109⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	106¾	106¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	87⅛	88⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	87⅜	89
Pacific Mail	27⅛	28⅜
St. Paul Common	27⅜	29⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	24½	25⅛
Western Union	55⅜	58⅝
Erie	43¼	44⅛
Union Pacific	18⅞	20⅞
Lake Shore	66	67⅝
Toledo and Wabash	39½	40⅞
Harlem	109½	109
North-west	38⅝	39⅞

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₰ cent. reg., '81	115	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113
6 ₰ cent. coup., '81	117¼	5-20 reg., '67	113
5-20 reg., '62	109	5-20 coup., '67	114
5-20 coup., '62	109	5-20 reg., '68	113
5-20 reg., '64	108¾	5-20 coup., '68	113½
5-20 coup., '64	108¾	10-40 reg	108
5-20 reg., '65	109	10-40 coup	108½
5-20 coup., '65	110	5s, coup., '81	108
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110¾	6s, currency	110⅝

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	86	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	86½	Tol. & W. 2d	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	80	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	68
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	81	Tol. & W. Cons. C.	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Cv., '76	98	Han. & Nap. 1st	80
Erie 1st, Ext.	98	Gt. W. 2d, '93	75
Erie 3d 7s, '83	92½	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	83
Erie 4th 7s, '80	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	80
Erie 5th 7s, '88	88	Gal. & Chi. Ext	99
Long Dock bds	90	Gal. & Chi. 2d	93
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	85	Chi., R. I. & Pac	100½
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	Mor. & Essex 1st	100
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds	97	Mor. & Essex 2d	96¼
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds	90	N. J. Cen. 1st, New	100
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	106	N. J. So. 1st 7s	40¼
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₰c. 1st	105½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100½
Mich. S. 7 ₰c. 2d	90¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97¼
C. & Tol. S. F.	98½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	87
C., P. & A., Old bds	90	Cleve. & P. C. S. F.	87
Buff. & Erie, N. bds	90	Cleve. & P. 3d	95
L. Shore Div. bds	85	Cleve. & P. 4th	88½
L. Shore Con. C. bds	85	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	95
L. Shore Con. R. bds	88	Chi. & Alt. 1st	101
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	93¼	Chi. & Alt. Inc	90
Cen. Pac. Gold bds	90	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	88
Un. Pac. 1st bds	74⅞	Ohio & Miss. Cons	86
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	69¾	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	70
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	50½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰c., '75	100	St. L. & Iron M. 2d	71
Alt. & T. H. 1st	91	M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	100
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	80	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 P. D.	84
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	83
Chi. & N. W. C. bds	84	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	68
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bds	80	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st	92	Joliet & Chi. 1st	101
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	85	Col., Chi. & I. 1st	75
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	70½	Col., Chi. & I. 2d	60
Del. L. & W. 1st	97	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	70
Del. L. & W. 2d	97½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	70
Del. L. & W. 7s, Conv.	95¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Tol. & W. 1st Ext	90	Bos., H. & E. 1st	23

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96½	97
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	112	..
Pensylvania Central	88	88¼
Reading	..	105
Lehigh Valley	55½	55¾
Catawissa Preferred	39	39½
Philadelphia and Erie	17	18
Lehigh Navigation	27	27⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	84	85

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Adriatic, for Liverpool—1,548 bxs. Cheese, 12 logs Maple, 20 cases Hay-forks, 883 bxs. Bacon, 2,950 bales Cotton, 3,000 Staves, 999 tcs. Beef, 328 bbls. Fish-oil, 10 bales Silk, 100 pks. Stout, 214 pks. Butter, 374 bbls. Apples, 643 bbls. Pork, 15,505 bushels Wheat, 24,439 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Akola, for Havre—40,668 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Hope, for Liverpool—300 bbls. Resin, 22,157 bushels Corn, 693 tcs. Lard, 193 bales Cotton, 3,600 Staves, 1,283 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer Menzaleh, for Liverpool—3,787 bales Cotton, 2,077 Hides.

By the steamer City of Brussels, for Liverpool—76 boxes Clocks, 150 cases Rifles, 2,233 boxes Bacon, 10 bxs. Hams, 612 bbls. Apples, 20 bbls. Oysters, 129 bbls. Pork, 10 tcs. Beef, 1,870 bxs. cheese, 8 tcs. Bellies, 110 tcs. Lard, 230 bags Oil-Cake, 33 bxs. Castings, 457 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Gaelic, for Liverpool—4,294 bales Cotton, 11,332 bushels Peas, 16,467 bushels Corn, 3,000 Staves, 371 pks. Meats, 40 bxs. Pears, 1,442 bags Coffee, 125 bbls. Apples.

By the steamer California, for Glasgow—88 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 23 hhds. Tobacco, 385 bales Cotton, 150 hhds. Tallow, 621 tcs. Lard, 6 cases Organs, 1,200 Staves, 40 bxs. Hams, 122 bxs. Shoulders, 404 bxs. Meats, 53,761 bushels Wheat, 1,637 bbls. Flour, 294 bxs. Bacon, 193 bxs. Cabinet-ware, 400 bags Oil-cake, 60 bxs. Extract Dyewood, 150 bbls. Resin, 133 bxs. Cheese, 100 bbls. Lard-oil, 538 bbls. Apples, 150 bbls. Pork, 93 tcs. Beef, 400 bxs. Extract Logwood, 40 bxs. Pears.

By the steamer Georgia, for Glasgow—35,898 bushels Wheat, 292 hhds. tallow, 889 bbls. Tallow, 17 tcs. Beef, 256 tcs. Grease, 2,100 bbls. Flour, 300 bales Cotton, 8 bbls. Apples, 6,000 Staves, 8,300 bushels Corn.

By the bark Forsete, for London—2,283 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Wieland, for Bremen—3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Trio, for Cork—18,987 bushels Corn.

By the bark Atlantic, for Queenstown—30,829 bushels Corn.

By the bark Commodore Dupont, for Alexandria, 14,300 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Aabene, for Antwerp—13,890 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Ville du Havre, for Havre—17 bags Bones, 965 bales Cotton, 8 cks. Copper, 7 cases Skins, 24 pks. Fish, 46,427 bushels Wheat, 51 pks. Jeweler's Ashes, 5 cases Oil Peppermint, 30 bbls. Potashes, 15 tcs. Rice, 1,393 Hides, 270 tcs. Lard, 21 logs Maple, 560 bxs. Bacon, 2 tcs. Hams, 50 cases Lobsters, 6 cases Sewing-machines.

By the bark Argus, for Queenstown—13,194 bushels Corn.

By the bark Lucile, for Dublin—22,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Amykos, for Cork—23,711 bushels Wheat.

By the ship H. Morris, for Antwerp—7,557 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Nevada, for Bremen—4,680 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Fearless, for Cadiz, 14,042 cases Refined Petroleum, 300 cases Extract Logwood.

By the bark Hertha, for Santander—1,963 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Letizia, for Gloucester—21,035 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer W——, for Bremen—651 bales Tobacco, 123 tcs. Lard, 435 bales Cotton, 50 tcs. Beef, 99 boxes Bacon, 8 cases Organs, 184 cakes Copper, 37 cases Hardware, 140 bbls. Apples, 181 cases Tobacco, 5 pks. Potash, 10 hhds. Apples, 19 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bxs. Starch, 8,010 bags Corn, 8 tcs. Castings, 123 hhds. Tobacco, 25 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 107 seroons Tobacco, 190 bbls. Potatoes.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

7 ₰ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A CALL FOR $2,000,000 TO EMPLOY LABORERS ON THE PUBLIC WORKS.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was convened yesterday, for the purpose of taking action upon a resolution of Alderman Morris, calling upon the Board of Apportionment to appropriate $2,000,000 to employ laborers upon the public works during the Winter. The hour appointed for the session was 4 o'clock, but there being no quorum present at the time, the Sergeant at Arms was sent to the chamber of the County Canvassers to bring over the members, so as to secure the necessary number. The official, however, failed to accomplish the object. After waiting over an hour, the meeting adjourned for want of a quorum.

The following is a copy of the resolutions without the preambles, which refer to the disastrous effects of the panic upon all branches of industry, and the immediate necessity of providing work for the laboring classes.

Resolved, That the sum of $1,000,000 be added to the appropriation made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for each of the Departments of Public Works and Public Parks, to be expended by the said departments in payment of the City's portion of the expense of completing the public improvements known as the Eastern Boulevard, the East-side Park, the Morningside Park, the Riverside Park, and such other of the public works as may, in the opinion of said departments, be at the same time, or near future, most advantageous or desirable, providing that the ruling prices for labor among private individuals or companies only shall be paid to the employés of the City, and that no person who is not a resident of the City, and was not such resident for a period of three months prior to the passage of this resolution shall be employed on any of such public works; and be it further

Resolved, That the foregoing rectification of the provisional estimates for the year 1874, made for the Departments of Public Parks and Public Works, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be transmitted by the clerk to the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as provided in section 12 of chapter 335, laws of 1873, together with a copy of this preamble and resolutions.

These resolutions will be presented at the next meeting of the board.

CREEDMOOR.

FIRST CONTEST FOR THE REMINGTON DIAMOND BADGE—ROBT. OMAND, OF ILION, N. Y., THE WINNER.

The first contest for the Remington diamond badge, valued at $250, came off at the Creedmoor Rifle Range yesterday afternoon. The weather was very favorable, and the shooting, considering how little practice the majority of the contestants have had at 800 and 1,000 yards, was good. The badge is of Roman gold—a miniature 500-yard target, with a diamond bull's-eye, is surrounded by laurel leaves. Above these are crossed rifles, and above the rifles a scroll bearing the inscription, "Remington Badge." L. C. Clark, of Philadelphia, has given a Whitworth rifle fully equipped, valued at $100 in gold, as the second prize. Robt. Omand, of Ilion, N. Y., won the badge, making an aggregate score of 70 out of a possible 84, using the Remington sporting rifle. J. S. Conlin obtained the second prize, making 65 with a Sharpe's sporting. Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve, Twelfth Regiment, made a bad score at 500 yards in consequence of his sight slipping unobserved to the 300-yard mark. A. V. Canfield, Jr., broke his sight at the 800-yard range, which spoiled his score.

During the week there was good practice shooting done by J. P. M. Richards, S. S. Conlin, G. W. Hamilton, Leon Backer, and others. Capt. Bethel Burton did some excellent shooting yesterday, scoring 19 out of a possible 20 with his Ward-Burton gun. Adj't. Murphy, Twelfth Regiment, scored two 17s out of a possible 20 with Capt. Burton's gun. He also made 20 (five bull's eyes) at 500 yards with his Remington military. The *Turf, Field and Farm* badge will be shot for again on the 29th inst. The following are the scores, the distances being 500, 800, and 1,000 yards, seven shots each distance, highest possible aggregate score, 84:

	500 yards.	800 yards.	1000 yards.	Ag're gate.
R. Omand, Remington sporting	23	25	22	70
J. S. Conlin, Sharpe sporting	23	23	19	65
J. P. M. Richards, 7th, Sharpe sporting	22	20	16	58
Leon Backer, 22d, Remington sporting	22	21	14	57
S. I. Kellogg, Jr., 23d, Rem. Sp'g	21	23	10	54
Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve, 12th, Remington sporting	17	27	2	46
G. W. Yale, Sharpe sporting	24	19	0	43
Capt. L. C. Bruce, 79th, Sharpe military	24	2	11	37
A. V. Canfield, Jr., 22d, Remington sporting	15	6	15	36
Henry Fulton, Sharpe sporting	24	12	0	36

THE HOMELESS OF THE CITY.

The following table shows the average number of destitute persons who obtained lodgings in each Police precinct in the City during the week:

Precinct.	No. of Lodgers.	Precinct.	No. of Lodgers.
1	51	17	399
2	31	18	[illegible]
3	8	19	215
4	188	20	328
5	302	21	243
6	303	22	118
7	141	23	215
8	118	25	7
9	69	26	[illegible]
10	463	27	86
11	240	28	5
12	114	29	126
13	9	30	19
14	400	31	9
15	206	32	12
16	55		
Total			4,869
Average each night			695

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by that department during the week ending yesterday (Saturday:) For Croton water rent and penalties, $15,622 99; for vault permits, $510; for sewer permits, $360; for sewer-pipe sold to contractors, $182 30; total, $16,615 29.

SUIT FOR WAGES.

A case of considerable importance to manufacturers was recently heard in the Common Pleas Court at Hartford. The *Post* gives the points as follows: "Suit was brought by two men against Landers, Frary & Clark, of New-Britain, Conn., to recover wages due for labor. The defense claimed that suit was commenced before the regular pay-day, and that the men had left the employ of the company without giving four weeks' notice, as its rules require. Both of these points were admitted, but in answer it was said that notice was not given because the company made a small deduction on the price previously agreed upon, and that the company, by denying all liability on the ground that what would otherwise be due to the men was forfeited by their leaving without notice, waived their right to insist upon the men's waiting until the regular pay-day before obtaining wages or bringing suit. Judge Stoddard (then holding court) found that a reduction in the price agreed upon by the company made a new contract, and the men could not be compelled to remain four weeks, under the circumstances. He also held that the denial of any liability on the part of the company gave the plaintiffs the right to sue at once. The defense have carried the case to the Supreme Court."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

The third biennial Legislature of Wyoming convened in Cheyenne on the 4th inst. Both houses elected Republican presiding officers, for the first time in the history of the Territory, the first Legislature, in fact, having been entirely Democratic. Governor Campbell in his message speaks of woman suffrage in the following terms: "The experiment of granting to woman a voice in the Government, which was inaugurated for the first time in the history of the world by the first Legislature of our Territory, has now been tried for four years. I have heretofore taken occasion to express my views in regard to the wisdom and justice of this measure, and my conviction that its adoption has been attended only by good results. Two years more have only served to deepen my conviction that what we have done has been well done, and that our system of impartial suffrage is an undoubted success."

SCHOOLS CLOSED IN KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Commercial* says that a number of the common schools have stopped throughout Kentucky on account of the diminished per capita tax levied for their support. It says: "One dollar and sixty cents for each child, which is all that the present school fund affords this year, is not enough to keep up a school very long, even at the low salaries paid the common-school teachers in the country. By and by, and we hope it may be soon, our people will see that their best interests require a larger school fund, and they will take the only way to provide it. The best method for starting our State in a new career of improvement and development is to diminish the amount of lawlessness by diminishing the ignorance which furnishes most of its promoters, and by showing those whom we desire to make their homes among us that their children will not lose their chances for education."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $20—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 125th st., junction of Broadway and 8th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 2,326 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We advise our readers to distrust the "official" statements which are now being published in some of the papers. The *Herald*, for instance, had a long story yesterday professing to relate "the substance of what has been said by the President to personal and political friends, who have sought his views and intentions toward Spain and Cuba since the arrival of the news of the butcheries of Santiago." The "conversations" thus reported were fabricated bodily by the *Herald* correspondent at Washington. The President never said one word of the stuff attributed to him. The *Herald* is in the habit of inventing "interviews" with the President, which are generally too foolish to be worth the trouble of contradicting. It has now been guilty of palming off, at a critical time, an alleged report of remarks made by the President which, in reality, is the concoction of its Washington correspondent. After all, this was not the sort of "news" the first MR. BENNETT was accustomed to give the public, at least in his latter days.

This wholesale system of fraud in manufacturing news is carried out by the *Herald* in its foreign telegrams also. The news received through the Associated Press by all the chief morning papers in common is every day "padded out" by the *Herald*, and printed as from its "own correspondent"—a distinct swindle, worthy of a journal which publishes obscene personal and quack advertisements. Take yesterday's papers. The following dispatches were received from the Associated Press, and published by us:

"Mr. Vernon Harcourt has been appointed Solicitor General, vice Mr. Henry James, who has been appointed Attorney General.

Postmaster General Monsell has resigned in favor of Dr. Lyon Playfair, who issued an address to his constituents, to-night, for re-election."

Now there is not much opportunity for "padding" here, but the *Herald* did the best it could. It hunted up the hand-books, and found the christian names and constituencies of the gentlemen referred to, and then the dispatch came forth from its "intellectual department," in the following shape:

"The Right Honorable William George Granville Venables-Vernon Harcourt has been appointed Solicitor General of England, in lieu of Right Honorable Henry James, M. P., who has been appointed Attorney General.

Post Master General Right Honorable William Monsell, M. P., has resigned his office in favor of Dr. Lyon Playfair, who has to-night issued an address to the voters of the University of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's, asking a re-election to Parliament as their representative."

All this was claimed as from its own correspondent. Then the Associated Press received a dispatch announcing the arrival of the *City of Richmond* at Queenstown. The *Herald* took this dispatch and dressed it out in the following shape:

"The following special dispatch to the *Herald* has been received from our correspondent in the English metropolis:

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1873.

SAFETY OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF RICHMOND.

The steam-ship *City of Richmond*, from New-York, previously reported with machinery disabled, arrived at Queenstown to-day, in tow of steam-ship *City of Montreal*, from New-York for Liverpool. All on board were well."

There is at least one clear untruth in this version, for the dispatch was *not* forwarded by the *Herald* correspondent; it came to all the papers from the Associated Press. This sort of trickery may impose upon car-drivers and "Biddies," but it is not likely to deceive the general public. One day, some time ago, the *Herald* had a long account, professedly by cable, of a "terrific eruption of Vesuvius." The sole basis of it was two words which it had received by cable—"Vesuvius active." As we said before, the founder of the *Herald* did not cheat the public in this manner.

Mr. MORRISSEY, the new "Boss" of Tammany, vice TWEED, retired, is a banker. The general ambition of the prize-fighter, when he has made money enough in his noble profession, is to set up a "public," or as it is more graphically designated, a "gin-mill." Mr. MORRISSEY's aspirations soared higher, however, and he established a "bank"—of the sort known as "faro." Somewhere or other in the more obsolete statutes, there is supposed to be a law against such establishments, and old-fashioned people go so far as to insist that they are not only illegal, but positively immoral as well. Therefore, whenever the Police feel especially virtuous, they make what is called a "run" on faro-banks. Such a run has been for some days advertised in all the papers as about to come off; and, whenever it does occur, we have no doubt, from all this publicity, that it will be vastly effective. If we had any doubts on the subject, they would be dispelled by the reassuring statement a day or two since that Mr. MORRISSEY visited "the detectives' office, and conversed freely with all the officers," who, after his departure, were unanimously of the opinion that Mr. MORRISSEY's bank could not be successfully invaded. In the course of time, we shall expect to see the distinguished burglar or the eminent footpad stepping over to Police Head-quarters, and genially discussing with the Superintendent the chances of success in their next contemplated job. But financiers of this irregular sort who are not yet "bosses," may perhaps be less successful.

The last bank defalcation that we have heard of—that of STEPHEN P. WARDWELL, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Providence—differs in no respect from the stereotyped and familiar course of such affairs. On the discovery of the crime WARDWELL, we are told, "as a matter of course, was at once displaced." Equally as a matter of course, he does not appear to have been arrested or in any way troubled. We should not be greatly surprised to hear presently that some defaulting Cashier had been presented with a service of plate, or tendered a complimentary dinner by his sympathizing superiors, to console him for the slight of "displacement."

The Supervisors of Kings County are making slow progress in canvassing the votes cast at the recent election. The canvass in New-York has been, this year, a model that the Supervisors in Brooklyn would do well to study. The work has progressed steadily from day to day, until it has been practically completed long within the time prescribed by law. The same is true of nearly all the other counties, the only ones from which the official returns have not been received being Kings, Chemung, Franklin, Tioga, and Lewis. But in all of these, except the first, the canvass has been completed. It is certain that Mr. HOPKINS has over 7,000 majority for Controller, and that Mr. PLATT is elected Inspector of State Prisons by nearly a like majority. The Democrats succeed on the rest of the ticket by about the same figure. But we need all the official returns to know precisely where we stand, and it is to be hoped the few counties yet out must soon send in their returns. Within a day or two the complete vote of the State can be given, and until that is had comments on the figures are of little value.

Eastern horses fared badly in the California four-mile heat race yesterday, *Thad. Stevens* winning, and running the fourth heat in eight minutes and twenty and three-quarter seconds. This animal has made so brilliant a record for speed and endurance, that turfmen will study his pedigree and training with unusual interest. But we hope, in spite of the claims of what is called "old-fashioned sport," that this event will not lead to the re-introduction of this kind of racing on our Eastern tracks. It looks too much like cruelty to the horse, to be good sport to the spectators. Dashes are more interesting to the general public than heat races. The latter seem to have no recommendation beyond the increased opportunities they afford gamblers. But four-mile heats should especially be discountenanced. There certainly could have been little pleasure yesterday in seeing *Thad. Stevens* compelled to run sixteen miles to win a race, and surely there must have been great pain in witnessing a noble horse like *True Blue* falling in the third heat with a broken leg. It is true there was a short rest between each four miles, but this only made the great tax upon the powers of the horse more apparent. All real lovers of the turf would have enjoyed more keenly a dash of four miles between three such game horses as *Thad. Stevens*, *Joe Daniels*, and *True Blue*, and such a race would have been an equally good test of their merits.

It is evident from the report of the Prolongation Committee that the power of the Monarchists is finally broken in the French Assembly. They made an effort to secure an extension of ten years to the term of President MACMAHON, but the committee presents the original proposition of five years. The report is pervaded by a spirit which shows that the Republicans have become more confident. Not only is the desired prolongation refused, but it is proposed to so constitute the Republic that France shall not become the prey of revolutions, and to this end recommends the appointment of a committee of thirty to consider constitutional bills. This is a very different programme from that which seemed likely to be presented a little while ago. It is not singular that the report caused great excitement, which is certain to be increased when the report comes up for debate to-morrow. It is to be hoped that the Republicans have not mistaken their strength, and will be able to control the Assembly as they have the committee.

WHAT DISCIPLINE WILL NOT DO.

The Republican journals of the country, and especially those of this State, are agreed that the Republican Party owes its recent reverses in great part to the conduct of its own leaders. It is a hopeful sign for the future that the party press does not fail to express this view plainly and with vigor. A party is not in much immediate danger when the great body of the newspapers which support it are ready to point out its errors and its faults, to name those who are responsible for them, and to call for immediate and thorough change. The papers in this country reflect, quite as much as they determine, public opinion. Party leaders can learn from them without trouble what the voters desire, and what are the limits of endurance, and we are much mistaken if the knowledge now to be obtained in this way is not heeded. Politicians who are sincere and sensible will be glad to avail themselves of it, and even the most foolish will not dare to disregard it.

The conduct of the Republican journals in the present instance is in striking contrast to that of the Democratic journals at a time, not very long since, when their party was suffering from the misdeeds of its leaders. Every one will remember the abject attitude of the Democratic press under Tammany rule. When the gigantic frauds of the New-York Ring were everywhere associated with the party name, and were bringing the party into deep disgrace, the press which was professedly enlisted in the party service was silent. Scarcely a voice was raised to rebuke the offenders, or to save the organization from their ruinous influence. Tammany controlled the national conventions, and was laying its plans with the utmost openness for the capture of the national Government, for the head of which it had a candidate in special training. But it was not until a Republican journal had disclosed the proofs of Tammany's crimes, and swept out of sight, one after another, the flimsy defenses set up by the Democratic journals for the principal criminals, that, in a half-hearted fashion, these papers confessed rather than denounced the iniquity of the Ring. Nor will our readers forget the general supineness of the Democratic press under the desperate attempt of the exposed leaders to get back to power under cover of the Greeley movement. What faint show of rebellion there was against this imposture was put an end to by the action of the Baltimore Convention, to which the party organs, almost without exception, submitted without even a protest.

As we have remarked, the conduct of the press is determined largely by the character of its readers. The Republican journals are not more strongly in contrast with the Democratic journals than is the Republican Party with the Democratic Party. The latter can be highly disciplined, the former can be disciplined hardly at all. The latter regard the action of the party machinery as final, the former accept it only as it meets their honest approval. Democrats bow to the decrees of the caucus and the convention as right because of their origin. Republicans have no such easy theory of authority. The party organization is an end to one class, to the other it is only a means. We do not, of course, mean to deny that there are independent Democrats as there are servile Republicans. But we appeal to the candid judgment of our readers, based on their own experience and observation, to decide if, in the main, Democrats are not easily led, and Republicans led, if at all, only rarely and with great difficulty.

The Republican Party is the offspring of insurrection against the abuse of party machinery. It was originally made up from two minorities—one of the Whigs and one of the Democrats—respectively disgusted with the conduct of their party leaders on the ruling questions of that hour. When it came into power in 1860 it was full of the courage, the vigor, the sincerity of men who had achieved success only by taking all the risks of failure for conscience's sake. It was still a minority party in the nation. During the war it was steadily recruited from men who broke loose from the Democratic Party from motives of patriotism, and who, in the great majority of cases, professed, not perpetual allegiance, but only such alliance as the times demanded. From this unceasing infusion of independent minds, the Republican Party has acquired a temper that cannot safely be trifled with, and its conduct in the recent elections is proof of that fact. The thousands of its voters who refused to go to the polls would not vote for Democratic candidates because these represented other principles than their own, but they gave notice, by their abstention, that they did not regard the party organization as at present representing their views.

It is evident that there is no charm in the mere fact of "regularity" to compel the votes of Republicans. The party has been united, not by discipline enforced by authority, but by genuine consent, inspired by common devotion to the same end. It cannot be kept united unless the honest convictions of its members are satisfied. Doubtless it has its mercenary, its ignorant, its bigoted, and narrow-minded elements; and partizan leaders who are nearest to these may not unnaturally have supposed the party to be controlled by them. But it is not. The men of conscience, of intelligence, of independence, are always numerous enough to defeat the party when they are not satisfied. It is obvious that they are *not* satisfied with the immediate past. Can our leaders satisfy them in the future? That is the point on which turns the continuance or the dissolution of the Republican Party.

SAILORS ON SHORE.

Nobody is likely to be deceived by the demonstration in this City on yesterday in favor of the repeal of the Shipping act of 1872. Purporting to be a demand from the sailors themselves for the repeal of the law, it was easy to see that it had been patiently organized and carefully carried out in the interests of the worst enemies of seamen. It is absurd to suppose that the sailors desire to be handed back to the extortions of the "boarding-house keepers." The banners and appearance of the men engaged in yesterday's demonstration led the unreflecting to believe that the crowd was composed of sailors who had been cruelly wronged by a statute intended for their protection. But the managers made a mistake when they included speeches in their programme, without having informed their dupes how they were to be received. The men applauded in the wrong places. They exposed the cheat in which they were made to bear a part by expressing their hearty concurrence in the sentiment that it would be better to strive for an improved administration of the law than to seek its repeal.

It should be generally understood that the agitation for the repeal of the Shipping act comes from the "sailor boarding-house keepers" and the "runners." They have sufficient reason to desire its repeal, for it has deprived them of the opportunities for robbing sailors which they improved so well for so many years. There are in this City about 120 sailor boarding-houses, and the great majority of them are vile dens, kept by men of the worst character. Every one of these keepers, and every one of the runners they employ, has a direct personal interest in the repeal of the law. Formerly they had a monopoly of the business of providing ships with crews, and they made it extremely lucrative. Not content with demanding a heavy fee from the ship-owner, they fleeced the sailors out of a large portion of their advance-money by compelling the payment of extortionate and, in many cases, wholly imaginary board-bills, in return for procuring them employment. Worse than this, sailors were often made insensible by liquor, and being shipped in that condition were robbed of every penny by the "keepers." It was a notorious and disgraceful fact that sailors were utterly unprotected in the port of New-York. Other nations made laws to save their mariners from spoilers when in port, but the United States for many years neglected to take any steps in this direction. Finally, the abuse became so flagrant that Congress was forced to enact, substantially, the English law for the protection of sailors in our ports. And it is this law that we are required to believe the sailors themselves are anxious to have repealed.

It is quite probable that a few sailors are opposed to the law, for, as a class, seamen are proverbially grumblers and indifferent to their own interests. Some of them have doubtless felt the law a hardship in its operation, and have been restive under its operation. Sailors are apt to take that view of anything which abridges their liberty on shore in any way, even if it is the liberty of being robbed. More of them have thought they have discovered abuses in the administration of the law, and it is quite possible in some cases they have. If seamen on steamers are charged fifty cents for every trip, no matter how short, that appears to us an abuse needing immediate correction. But abolishing a law is not the way to perfect its administration. The system of Commissioner DUNCAN may be faulty, and sometimes do injustice to individuals, but if such is the fact he is to blame, and not the law. We think, from his own statement of the practical workings of the act in his hands, that he might introduce some changes which would be improvements. But the agitation in this matter is directed wholly to the absolute repeal of the law, and not to its amendment, or improving its administration. Therefore, it is plainly in the interests of the "boarding-house keepers" and "runners."

There will probably be a large lobby in Washington when Congress assembles, clamoring for the repeal of the act, but we hope all money and breath expended with this object will be wasted. The sailor on shore must be protected whether he desires, or likes it, or not. We cannot afford as a civilized nation to allow the sailors in our ports to be the victims of ravenous and unscrupulous "keepers" and "runners." We cannot afford a return to the vile practices by which we were so long disgraced. There is, however, little danger that the pressure for a repeal will be successful, and the schemers who are trying to get the sailors again in their clutches, knowing this fact, will doubtless seek for amendments which will practically have the effect of a repeal. It is against this danger that Congress must guard. No amendment should be favored until it is perfectly clear that it will not in any degree diminish the efficiency of the law. The act should be made more stringent as against the "keepers" and "runners." It appears to put some pecuniary burdens upon the sailors which can be greatly decreased. The United States should not make a penny from the business of protecting the seamen. The Commissioner, under the act, should be allowed a very moderate salary, and the entire expense of administering the law can be kept within a small sum. Beyond the amount necessary for enforcing it the law should not produce a cent. But whatever amendments are introduced, the utmost care should be taken that no proposal which will make the law more satisfactory to the "boarding-house keepers" and "runners" should be entertained for an instant.

SERVANTS AND THEIR WAGES.

Very many different branches of trade and production are reducing the wages of their laborers, or compelling them to work full time. But while wages are thus steadily falling, in harmony with other prices, the wages of one important class of working people still retain the high average which they reached under the utmost inflation of the currency—we mean those of domestic servants. And yet, of all classes of laborers, they are the persons whom otherwise the panic and business depression least affect.

Before the war it was not uncommon for small families to secure such girls as offer themselves in intelligence offices for such wages as say, $6 to $8 per month for a chamber-maid, or $7 for waitress, and $3 to $10 for cook and laundress; men-servants were from $15 to $20, and farm-laborers from $12 to $15 per month through the year. The female servants were usually raw and ignorant peasant girls from the wild counties of Ireland, or the villages of Germany. They had come from districts where they had been glad to earn from 12 to 20 cents per day, without food. They knew absolutely nothing about house-keeping or civilized cooking, and, therefore, were worth no more than they were paid. The depreciation of the currency came, and with it a great increase of price for all commodities, especially such as servants used. Prints and calicoes trebled in price, shoes doubled or trebled, wearing apparel quadrupled, and so on with many other articles. Wages of all kinds rose, and with them servants' wages. When gold was 250 we all felt that the payments for servants should be doubled. The wages of chamber-maids and waitresses rose to $12 and $16, of cooks and laundress to $14 and $20, even to $25; of men-servants to $30, and even $45. Out-door farm-laborers got $30 per month the year through, and so on through the whole schedule of servants and domestics. This has continued till the present time.

But with the high wages, the quality of work did not improve. The girls were often utterly ignorant and inexperienced; they seldom understood any kind of house-work or decent cooking; they were changeable and careless; in fact, they had their own way, and ran over mistress and master, leaving places with indifference, and only occasionally giving any comfort to the families they served. With their high wages they had also exceptional advantages. The prices of shoes fell almost to the point before the war; prints and calicoes reached sometimes even a lower scale; wearing apparel was much reduced, and in general (if they had not indulged in kid gloves and velvet bonnets and silk sashes) they would have found their personal expenses but little greater than before 1861. With the unhappy householder and employer, however, it is very different. His rent is double or treble the average before the war; his marketing is far higher; his luxuries quadruple, and in general his ordinary daily expenses for housekeeping, clothing, schooling, doctor's bills, and most luxuries are more than double the average before 1861. The strain of the tariff and the paper currency falls upon the master and not the servant.

The time has evidently come for a change. Each lady who applies at the intelligence offices for a female servant, should fix her scale of wages at a lower figure than hitherto, reducing them at least twenty per cent. It is unpleasant to make the change with faithful servants in the house, but where the master finds his income cut down fifty per cent., he must reduce that expenditure at least twenty per cent. That certainly is better than discharging help. And if the matter were carefully explained to these people, there would be much less feeling in regard to it. Still better, if many families in the same rank of life could combine to reduce wages, then the servants would accept it as one of the inevitable evils of the times. There ought to be at this time a new recruiting of the great army of domestic servants, which would be of immense advantage to its material and its future efficiency. The City is crowded with a multitude of young, smart, intelligent girls, suddenly discharged from factories and shops. They have generally spent the majority of their earnings, and have probably not more saved than would carry them over a month or two. These active workers will be in the greatest distress, and under many temptations during the coming Winter. Now, there is for these girls, where they are of good habits and character, an excellent outlet. They should at once determine to enter house service. In this they will have a home, protection, fair wages, and a life safer than, though not so independent as, that in factories and shops. They are of the class to form a kind of servants' such as we have not in this country—confidential and family help who would feel their mistresses' houses a true home, and who would remain for many years in the same places.

There ought to be among them women of refinement and cleverness, who would make excellent housekeepers or head servants—a domestic official which, till now, was impossible to procure in this country. Only one thing can prevent this needed reform in our servant class, and that is misplaced charity. If our community give alms this Winter without care or consideration, they will often be merely supporting these girls idle in their lodging-rooms. Whatever can be done to forward them to service, or to "place" them, or to put them where they must enter domestic life, is the greatest benefit to them and to the community at large. They must only be aided to aid themselves.

AN IRISH CONFERENCE.

The announcement made a short time ago in favor of a conference of representative Irishmen from all parts of the world to be held in Dublin, to consider the subject of home rule, has at last been placed upon a definite basis. The scheme, which at first received the indorsement of Mr. BUTT and his immediate followers, has been abandoned for one which cannot but be regarded as far less objectionable than its predecessor. The object of the Home Rule Association is here defined to be simply the privilege of managing Irish affairs by means of an Irish Parliament, consisting of the Sovereign and the Lords and Commons of Ireland. Nothing now is said of further representation in the British Parliament. Control is asked over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing a just proportion to the imperial revenues. All questions concerning the United Empire are to be left as they are, and an adjustment of relations between England and Ireland is to be attained without any interference with the prerogatives of the crown, or any disturbance of the principles of the Constitution.

The proposition, thus limited, will not generally be regarded as unreasonable. It must also be granted that the present movement for Home Rule is being conducted on vastly different principles from those which characterized the repeal agitation under O'CONNELL. Nevertheless, it is being vigorously opposed by the English press, of every shade of opinion, and it is not unanimously supported in Ireland itself. The grounds of opposition are mainly three: It is urged that the last Irish Parliament was distinguished chiefly for venality, and that any other in the future would be the same. It is said that such a Parliament in Dublin would be little better than a battle-field between Protestants and Catholics, which in a brief time would lead to a hot religious contest, waged throughout the length and breadth of the land. Lastly, it is denounced as unpatriotic, being a step toward the ultimate dismemberment of the Empire. It is somewhat remarkable that, among the recent political speeches that have been made in various parts of England, the subject has been carefully avoided. The press has been left to discuss it without aid from members of Parliament; from which fact we may infer either that they think it too insignificant to merit attention, or else that it is too weighty to be dealt with summarily. The former of these suggestions cannot, we believe, be possible; the latter is much more than probable.

For it is not a subject to be quietly let drop. The reasonable nature of the demand, the peaceable manner in which the agitation has been conducted, and the moral strength which it evidently possesses, are sufficient indications that it will yet thrust itself upon the attention of English statesmen. And the opposition that has thus far been offered to it, does not seem to be by any means irresistible. Some English writers evidently regard it in the same light, for in addition to the three chief lines of argument already mentioned, they hold out the prospect of numberless imaginary evils, which, however, they do not seem able to define. The charge of venality by anticipation is at least ungracious; and if there is to be a religious war among the Irish, we do not feel sure that it had not better be fought on College Green than at St. Stephens'. The other allegation that home rule would tend to a dismemberment of the Empire is more weighty, if not more important. It may be untrue—probably it is—but nevertheless it points to a question that will also one day have to come prominently under the notice of British statesmen. Even now there are indications in the policy of Mr. GLADSTONE that loyalty to imperial integrity is not so strong in the councils of the Kingdom as it once was. If that integrity be not worth keeping, it is useless as an argument against the programme of the Home Rule Association. And if it is to be maintained, the British people will probably have to take such a new departure from their present policy and mode of thought as will leave an Irish Parliament as a very small factor indeed in the matter of constitutional reform.

We are not offering any opinion here as to the merits or demerits of the home rule movement. But we cannot ignore the strong position it has assumed; and on the other hand, the weak position held by its opponents, who, however numerous they be, are very poorly armed. But the most striking feature in the whole movement is the apathy of public men in England—the idea that they seem to entertain that they need but to rest and be thankful. Whereas the necessity was never more urgent for a steady look into the immediate future, with the prospect of having to face constitutional changes greater even than would be an Irish Parliament, and of which it is but the foreshadowing.

TRAIN-WRECKING.

During several years past we have noticed that the attempts of miscreants to wreck trains and murder passengers, by placing obstructions on railroad tracks, are chiefly made between the months of November and May. The cold weather no sooner sets in than the telegraph begins to inform us of the narrow escapes that trains have had, and of the criminal negligence of switchmen upon the different lines of road throughout the country. As it has been in the times gone by, so it promises to be in the present and in the future if no better means are employed for protection. Last year the wreckers were so emboldened by the indifference of the managers to the public safety, that they made as many as six attempts in a month to throw trains from the track on one railroad—the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford. The obstructions each time having been placed near the same point, the railroad employes were finally enabled to see those who placed them, sufficiently plain to make two arrests. One of the prisoners, as a reason for his act, stated that he had once been put off a car by a conductor, and wanted "to get even with him." The other prisoner was a boy, whose only object, as he himself stated, was to enjoy the fun of "tripping up a train."

The increase of this crime in cold weather is due to the increase of the number of men on tramp. There are numerous instances on record of men and women of this class having traveled by railroad from Boston to New-York and from New-York to Boston without having paid a cent in fares. The present arrangements at the depots in both cities are of such a nature that it is well-nigh impossible for a person, no matter how well or poorly clad he may be, to get on an outward-bound train without having displayed a ticket to the officers on guard at the gates. The vagrants, of course, are aware of this difficulty, and they obviate it by walking to the first road-side station at either end. A vagrant who wishes to travel from here to Hartford will have only a short walk from the Grand Central Depot in order to reach a station from the platform of which he can jump on board without the slightest trouble. In due course the conductor reaches him, and demands either his money or his ticket. By this time the train may have so nearly approached the next station that the conductor, although having failed to procure either one or the other, will not think it worth while to stop until he reaches it. The vagrant is not at all displeased at being put off. When he is ready to set out again, he avoids the last conductor, and so shortens his journey by degrees, very much to his amusement and profit. If the experience of every vagrant were to be equally satisfactory, the cause for "bad blood" would not exist. The cases, however, in which vagrants are thus pleasantly treated by conductors are not so numerous as they used to be. Conductors have had too much of it, and, as a consequence, they now not only stop the trains and put off the "dead-heads," when discovered, but frequently give them, in addition, a few rough shakes for their audacity.

The railroad companies have so far not done much to guard their lines from this constant source of danger, and it is because they have not that we have been led to discuss the subject without waiting for new interest to be created in it through a fearful loss of life. Within the past few days, the night passenger train to Nashua, N. H., has had a most miraculous escape. While running at a speed of forty miles an hour, the locomotive struck a pile of hand-car strips placed across the track, and, as the engineer expresses it, "bounded into the air." Fortunately, it came down upon the rails again, and continued on its way in safety. If, instead of so doing, it had gone off, a hundred lives might have been sacrificed. Surely, the New-England railroad companies can afford to take proper means to guard their tracks. The system of mile-men, if adopted, would, we should think, prove effective for the purpose; but, if that be considered too expensive, other means must be tried. Whatever system or systems they decide to employ should be put into practical application at once. Nothing can justify any further delay in meeting this question as it ought to be met.

OBITUARY.

COL. THOMAS A. MARSHALL.

Col. Thomas A. Marshall, one of the most prominent men of Illinois, died at his residence, four miles north of Charleston, Ill., on last Tuesday evening, aged fifty-six years. Col. Marshall was a man of ability and influence, and honored by all who knew him. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, and of the State Senate from 1850 to 1861. He was a warm personal and political friend of Abraham Lincoln, and with him was one of the original organizers of the Republican Party of this State. During the rebellion he entered the service as Colonel of the First Illinois Cavalry, and was a brave and gallant officer. He was a native of Kentucky, the son of Judge Thomas A. Marshall, of that State, who died at Louisville about three years ago.

GEORGE CLIFFORD JORDAN.

The death, in London, has been announced by cable, of George Clifford Jordan, the actor so widely known as "Gentleman Jordan." He was born in Baltimore in 1805, and was educated as a printer and worked on the Baltimore *Sun*. Flattered with his success in amateur performances, he adopted the stage as a profession. He first appeared at the Museum in Baltimore, under the management of John E. Owen, now playing at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn. He next undertook the rôle of *Henry Hamilton* in "Maidens Beware," at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. In 1849 he was a member of Burton's Company, at the Chambers Street Theatre, in this City. Here he met and shared the success of John Brougham, Tom. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hughes, Dan. Setchell, Henry Crisp, and other public favorites. His handsome presence, graceful action, and modulated voice aided the effect of his finished performance. He was an excellent comedian. In 1853 he paid a flying visit to England. In 1855 he, with Jefferson and Botham, joined Laura Keene's Olympic Company, when he was the *leune premier*. His Carlos in the "Sea of Ice" insured the success of that piece, which ran for an entire season. Charles Wheatleigh and he enjoyed remarkable popularity in "Still Waters Run Deep." In the Winters of 1860-61 he was with Dolly Davenport and Maggie Smith, in the New-Orleans Variety Company. In July, 1861, he went to London, and played there for five years. He returned in 1866, and played in the "Queen of Ravenswood," at the Olympic. He continued to play and soon afterward, and chiefly resided there since. He, however, accompanied Miss Rehan, and played the leading character in "Mary Warner," at Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Jordan was married twice, first to Miss Annie Watters, and then to Miss Lucy Thorne. Both were well known in the profession. A son of Mr. Jordan's is now playing at Mrs. Conway's Theatre, in Brooklyn.

LORD HENRY CHARLES GEORGE GORDON-LENNOX.

A telegraphic dispatch from London announces the death of this English nobleman in the fifty-third year of his age. He was a son of the fifth Duke of Richmond, and was educated at Westminster and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M. A. in 1847. He was a "private writer" in the Foreign Office in 1845-6, under the administration of the Earl of Aberdeen. He was, about the same period, chosen to represent Chichester in Parliament, succeeding its noble. He was a Lord of the Treasury from February, 1852 to December, 1852, during Lord Derby's administration, and again from March, 1858, to March, 1859. In 1866 he was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty. He continued to represent Chichester in the House of Commons up to the time of his death.

OLD LETTERS.

We continue our series of old and curious letters of prominent persons of the last century, none of which have ever before been in print. The letter of De Witt Clinton, though later in date than the others, is still interesting.

SUNDAY.

DEAR SIR: Your Memorial was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole when on the bill presented in behalf of the Harlem Bridge Company, a concurrent Resolution passed this Session this Morning constituting a Joint Committee to take into consideration our *Report*. The Committee of the Senate are Platt, Lewis, and Hubbard. I expect that Genl. Platt will call upon you in the course of the day.

I have this moment received a valuation of the Real and personal estate of the City of N. Y., as made by the Assessors in 1811, and now communicate it to you merely as a subject of curiosity.

Real estate	22,338,261
Personal do	3,507,577
	25,845,838

The valuation is much too low.

Wishing you a pleasant and safe return journey, I am yours, with great respect,

DE WITT CLINTON.

G. MORRIS, Esqr.

An indorsement on this letter shows the date to be March 16, 1812. The second paragraph probably refers to a report made by a committee appointed by the New-York Legislature in 1810, to explore the proposed route of the projected Erie Canal, and report upon its feasibility, &c. The committee were De Witt Clinton, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Thomas Eddy, William North, Simeon De Witt, and Peter B. Porter.

The letter of Elbridge Gerry, which follows, was written the year after the close of the Revolution. The Congress to which he refers was the old Continental body, as the Federal Constitution was not ratified till 1788. At the date of this letter its writer had been longer a member of Congress than any of his colleagues. No historical reference has been found to the subject of the letter:

DEAR SIR: Since the receipt of your favour of the 10th of January I have been much indisposed, and under the necessity of delaying an Answer.

Whatever the foreign claims may be, which will be by Congress you may rest assured of a due attention to your proposition relative to Mr. Cumberland's; but nothing can be done at present, from the want of an adequate representation.

My Regards to Doctor Jones and the Ladies of your Family: and be assured I remain, Sir, your most humb. servt.,

E. GERRY.

ANNAPOLIS, 4th Febry., '84.

Honble. Mr. MORRIS.

The ancient epistle which follows was written by Roger Sherman, after he had entered upon his judicial and legislative career. It is not generally known that he was at one time thoroughly engaged in the trade in "woman's goods and things:"

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 25th, 1783.

SIR: I have returned pr. Capt. [illegible] a woman's Stockings which I had of you in June, 1782, which I talked with you about exchanging part of for exchanging for other Goods, when I was there last June. I did not know the price when I took them in the Store, but agreed to receive them at a certain advance, (I think about 50 per ct.) on the Sterling cost; but they come out much higher than expected, & I can't sell them here. I thought by viewing them they would have answered to have sold at about 5s. pair or under, here, & perhaps there was some mistake in charging them. I Sold two pair at about the prime cost, & have returned

1 Doz. @	£2 17
10 pair @ 5s. 10d.	2 18
	£5 15

which if you will please to receive I will take other goods at the same rate of advance when I come down, & will pay for them at the time agreed on in Oct. next.

I remain your Humble Servant,

ROGER SHERMAN.

P. S. I am willing to make you any allowance in taking the Stockings back that you think just.

R. S.

To JOHN LEVERETT, Esqr.

The following, although simply an order drawn by John Hancock in the course of his uncle's business, is interesting as well from its age as from the associations it suggests:

BOSTON, 20th Sept., 1733.

Messrs. Thomas and Jno. Leverett:

GENTLN.: Please to pay to or discount with Samuel Sewall, Esqr., or order, Two pounds six shillgs. and ten-pence, and place to acct. Thomas Hancock, Esqr., in whose behalf I am Gentln.

Your Humbl. Servt.,

JNO. HANCOCK.

£2. 6. 10.

One hundred and seventeen years ago this little paper was written, in the loyal days of the

"—— good old colony times
When we were under the King."

a time long before the colonies had begun to think of revolution, and when John Hancock, then in his twenty-first year, was a clerk in his uncle's counting-house. The paper on which this order is written is in as good preservation, and the chirography, with its round, graceful characters, as legible as though executed yesterday. The signature has much of the characteristic boldness that made it conspicuous twenty years later. Yet it could hardly have entered into the dreams of young Mr. Hancock at that day that his signature, principally useful then in attesting his uncle's credit, would one day be the most prominent in attesting the declaration of his country's independence.

IRRIGATION IN WYOMING.

In his message to the Legislature of Wyoming Territory, Gov. Campbell says: "The subject of artificial irrigation, by means of which our main valleys and plains may be made fertile and productive, has of late received a great deal of attention, and has been widely discussed. Fortunately for us there are in Wyoming but few natural obstacles to prevent an early solution of this question. We have in our numerous, and in several instances large, streams immense supplies of water, which can easily be made to cover vast extents of irrigable land. In addition to this surface supply the management of the Union Pacific Railroad have demonstrated the feasibility and practicability of securing a supply of water where it cannot be otherwise procured, even upon our most elevated plateaus, by means of Artesian wells. The management have commenced several Artesian wells in this Territory, ranging in depth from 895 to 1,142 feet, at an average cost of $3 67 per foot. Each of three wells furnish an ample supply of pure water, varying in quantity from 8,000 to 2,100 gallons per hour. The Artesian well which is being sunk under the direction of the War Department at Fort A. D. Russell, near Cheyenne, has reached a depth of nearly 1,000 feet, and the boring is progressing rapidly and favorably. Where private capital cannot construct the wells and ditches or sink the wells necessary to render available this great water supply. Much of our land without water is valueless; with water it will yield abundantly of the kindly fruits of earth. In order that these arid plains may be reclaimed and rendered fertile I recommend the adoption of a memorial to Congress setting forth our wants and necessities in regard to this matter, and praying the Government aid and assistance in some national plan of irrigation."

YELLOW FEVER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 16.—One death occurred to-day from yellow fever—Robert, son of Dr. Brown. This is the fourth day without a new case of the fever being reported. The Howard Association still have some forty nurses on, but as fast as they cease to they are paid off and sent home.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Ernani" was sung at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, and last evening Mme. Nilsson and Mr. Strakosch's company performed "Marta" in Brooklyn. Monday, in this City, "Gli Ugonotti" will be given; Wednesday "Mignon" will be the opera, and Friday "Rigoletto" is to be represented. On the Monday following it is expected that "Aida" will be in readiness. Verdi's latest achievement is to have the following "cast:"

Aida....................Mlle. Torriani
Amneris....................Miss Cary
Radames....................Signor Campanini
Amonasro....................M. Maurel
Ramfis....................Signor Nannetti
Il Re....................Signor Scolara

TO-NIGHT'S SUNDAY CONCERTS.

We have printed already the programme of the concert to be given by the artists of the Italian opera at Wallack's Theatre this evening. Mlle. Torriani, Miss Cary, M. Maurel, M. Capoul, Signor Del Puente, and Signor Morosini—the latter a pianist—are to take part in the entertainment. There will also be a Sunday concert at the Lyceum Theatre, Mr. Fritsch, Miss Henne, and Señor Delgado being the soloists, and a numerous band assisting.

LAST NIGHT'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The series of Philharmonic concerts of the season 1873-74, was entered upon last evening at the Academy of Music. Experience must have taught the public that nothing remarkable in point of novelty is to be expected in the programmes of the society, and hence there could not have been much disappointment when the fact was disclosed that but one composition new to Philharmonic audiences graced the bill. Nor was the entertainment of particular interest in any respect. Its only welcome elements were Beethoven's Fourth Symphony and Liszt's "Les Préludes." Max Bruch's "Introduction," which is called "Loreley," and which, previous to yesterday, was unknown in this country, is a good specimen of orchestral writing, and nothing more; and the solos, instrumental and vocal, were by no means interesting. Mr. Bergmann's band, we are bound to say, did its work creditably. The symphony in B major is not, it is true, among Beethoven's colossal achievements, but it is trying enough, and an intelligent and spirited recital speaks well for the skill and discipline of any orchestra. Mr. Bergmann's men played the four movements very neatly, the lovely *adagio* being treated with especial nicety in the matter of shading, and the final *allegro* being delivered with exceeding vivacity and precision. We liked the execution of the *menuetto* less than that of the three other parts; it was rather deficient in crispness. "Les Préludes" were finely interpreted, and Bruch's "Introduction" was done with all the cleverness required to show its poverty of ideas. The efforts of the soloists were not so successful. Herr Ernst Schiever, who contributed to the concert two movements of Spohr's familiar violin concerto—Opus 9—is a young violinist of decided talent; but a pure tone and a thorough command of technique, in a composition which exacts eloquence as well as correctness of reading, do not make amends for a want of *maestria*, such as the artist's labors last night proclaimed. Mlle. Dradil, too, was out of her depth. The grand phrasing called for by the scene from "Orfeo et Euridice" is not within the powers of the lady, and in the delicious, but difficult, Rossinian cavatina, "Di tanti palpiti" she revealed a painful lack of homogeneity in her tones, as well as a frequent tendency to inaccurate intonation. In the humbler sphere of a ballad songstress Mlle. Dradil has won in this City considerable distinction. It was surely no thought of her fitness for a more exalted station that led to the choice of Mlle. Dradil—or to that of Herr Schiever, we can add—over half a dozen more gifted and schooled performers. Will not the Directors of the Philharmonic Society awake to the urgent necessity for more liberal management!

DRAMATIC.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-MORROW.

Several changes are to be noticed in the announcements of the City theatres for to-morrow. At Booth's Mr. Booth will act in "Brutus." At the Union Square "The Wicked World" will be done for the first time in this country, Miss Clara Morris effecting her earliest appearance at this house in the new piece. At Wood's Museum, Mr. John E. Owens is to enter upon an engagement, and, at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre, Mr. T. C. King is to play in "Pauline." Elsewhere, the entertainments of the week just ended are to be maintained until further notice.

HOME GOSSIP.

Signor Salvini is to act on Thursday and Friday in Philadelphia....Miss Neilson ended yesterday her engagement at McVicker's Theatre, in St. Louis....Mme. Di Murska and Mme. Lucca will sing this week in Chicago....McCormick's new hall, in Chicago, was opened to the public on Wednesday, with a grand concert, in which M. Wieniawski took part....Mr. Thomas gave a concert in Washington on Thursday....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was last week at the Academy of Music, in Chicago....Mme. Janauschek performed last week in Springfield, Ill....Mr. Grau's English Opera Troupe was in St. Louis....Mr. W. J. Florence was at the Boston Theatre....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, and the Lydia Thompson Troupe was at Robinson's Opera-house....Mrs. Bowers acted in Louisville Friday and yesterday. Friday, too, the Lingards acted there....Miss Jane Coombs performed last week in Milwaukee....Mr. John T. Ford is rebuilding the Holliday Street Theatre, in Baltimore....Mrs. Oates and her company were at Wood's Museum, in Philadelphia....The season of French opera in New-Orleans has been commenced with a performance of "Les Huguenots."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The baritone Sparapani, while singing in "Faust," in Rome, was accidentally wounded by a sword in the hands of *Faust*....Mr. John Francis Barnett, the composer of "The Ancient Mariner," "Paradise and the Peri," and the oratorio of "The Raising of Lazarus," has been very seriously ill for some weeks. He is now out of danger, and, it is hoped, progressing favorably....A burlesque by Mr. R. Reece has been produced at the Olympic Theatre in London with the title of "Richelieu Redressed." *Richelieu* is dressed as Mr. Gladstone, and the *Duke of Orleans* as Mr. Disraeli, the conspiracy being the struggle for supremacy and the missing paper, which restores the Minister to power, the famous letter to Lord Grey. As much amusement, remarks the *Court Circular*, as such a subject can well supply is extracted from it, and the burlesque, which is well supported by Messrs. Righton, Canninge, Fisher, and Anson, passed off amid signs of approval almost riotous....The London *Era*, referring to Mr. Creswick's late performances at the Standard Theatre, says: "Mr. Creswick's engagement at this gigantic establishment has proved eminently successful, large and delighted audiences having assembled nightly to witness his magnificent embodiment of characters famous in stage literature. A wise policy has been manifested in frequent change of bill, and variety has been the welcome order of the night. Thus during the week Mr. Creswick's admirers—and they may be numbered by thousands—have had an opportunity of seeing him in such popular *rolês* as *Hamlet*, *Ingomar*, and *Werner*." The *Era* also notes as of increasing excellence the acting, in all the plays, of Mr. Creswick, Jr....The bill at the Princess' Theatre has been completely altered by the retirement of Mr. Charles Dillon and the revival of Mr. Tom Taylor's play "Twixt Axe and Crown," Mrs. Rousby representing the *Princess Elizabeth*, the part in which she acquired her reputation upward of three years ago....The London *Times* of Oct. 30 has the following: "When, on the occasion of her benefit at the Opera Comique on Tuesday night this great Italian actress, at a late hour, performed in English the sleep-walking scene from "Macbeth," the one feeling excited among the numerous audience may be fairly called amazement. Mme. Ristori was seen years ago in an Italian "Macbetto," and there was no doubt that she would give a powerful and finished portraiture of the conscience-stricken lady, but few were likely to suspect that she would realize all the mental horrors of the situation without betraying the slightest sense of the fetters imposed upon her by a language to which she is unaccustomed. Never, perhaps, was foreign accent so completely reduced to a *minimum* as in the case of Mme. Ristori. This is the more remarkable because, whereas most of the many Anglo-Gallic artists who have appeared on our stage are able to talk English with tolerable fluency, Mme. Ristori scarcely speaks our language at all, but is compelled to use French as a medium when conversing with persons ignorant of Italian. To-night her engagement terminates, and she certainly leaves behind a remarkable impression."....A new drama, composed by Prince George of Prussia, has just been performed for the first time at Muehlhausen. The play is entitled "Christine." It is of a tragical character, and has been received with great applause....Mlle. Albani's career in Russia has commenced most favorably. She made her début at St. Petersburg on Oct. 15, (the Grand Duke Constantine being among the audience,) in Bellini's "La Sonnambula," and being in splendid voice she won a most enthusiastic welcome....The *Musical World* has discovered that "Esmeralda" has been set to music by no fewer than eight composers, of whom Mlle. Bertin was the first. It was, indeed, for this young lady, daughter of Armand Bertin, editor of the *Journal des Débats*, that Victor Hugo prepared his "Esmeralda" libretto. The seven other composers who have set "Esmeralda" to music are Mazzucato and Campana, both Italians; Prince Poniatowski, a Pole; Dargomijski, a Russian; Lebeau, a Belgian; Fry, an American; and Wetterhahn, a Hungarian. It is understood, too, that Sir Julius Benedict has, or had, an "Esmeralda" in hand, of which the libretto was, we believe, furnished to him by Mr. Boucicault. "Lucrezia Borgia" has been set by Donizetti alone; "Le Roi s'amuse" by Verdi alone ("Rigoletto"); "Angelo" by Mercadante ("Il Giuramento"); "Les Burgraves" by Matteo Salvi; "Marie Tudor" by Pacini and Kashperoff; "Marion de l'Orme" by Bottesini and Carlo Pedrotti; "Hernani" by Gabussi, Mazzucato, and Verdi; and "Ruy Blas" by Howard Glover, Chiromonte, Besenzoni, Prince Poniatowski, and Marchetti.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

THE EXHIBITION CLOSED YESTERDAY—ADDRESS BY NATHAN C. ELY.

The forty-second annual exhibition of the American Institute was formally brought to a close last evening, in the presence of an unusually large and interested audience. The inaugural ceremonies attendant on this year's exhibition took place on the 10th of September last, and so great was the demand for space on the part of intending exhibitors that, though the Rink had been considerably enlarged within the past year, it was found vastly inadequate to meet the requirements. In the columns of THE TIMES already have been noticed the chief features of interest which rendered the fair so very attractive, especially the many new and valuable inventions which have been this year exhibited for the first time. As illustrative of the increasing interest felt in these exhibitions, it is asserted by the management that this season the number of visitors was 300,000, which is by far a larger number than patronized any former exhibition. The proceedings connected with the closing commenced at 8 o'clock, when Nathan C. Ely, Chairman of the Board of Managers, accompanied by his associates, Messrs. Geo. Simpson, C. W. Hagel, J. H. Sackett, A. M. Eagleston, Geo. Whiteford, W. H. Gedney, C. F. Allen, R. H. Thurston, C. G. Arthur, C. H. Clayton, W. Shriver, W. E. Garit, F. D. Curtis, and Wm. Gedney, proceeded from the Committee Rooms to the Grand Stand in the centre of the Rink, and announced the awards of premiums and prizes. Mr. Ely delivered the following address:

The day having arrived that the forty-second exhibition of the American Institute is to close, also the hour set for announcing the awards, you are invited to give your attention to the reading of the same.

The reports in some cases have not as yet been made by the judges, but all will in a few days be acted upon, and the parties duly informed.

The Board of Managers express their thanks to the exhibitors for aiding them in making this exhibition equal to any ever held by the American Institute, and in the arrangement considered by all as very much improved on former exhibitions. It is but just to say that for this improvement the managers are indebted to Mr. C. W. Hull, one of our associates, and also general superintendent.

It is gratifying to be able to state at the close that this, the forty-second exhibition of the American Institute, has been a success, notwithstanding the unprecedented financial disaster which has upset so many and impoverished to some extent all of this community.

Over 300,000 persons have visited this exhibition, and through arrangements made with steam-boat lines and railroad companies, thousands have visited the exhibition from distant cities and villages, as well as from those near by.

When we consider what a vast number have visited this exhibition since the 10th of September, and with what interest they have spent hours in examining the many wonderful and curious articles, we cannot have a doubt as to the great benefit the American Institute is conferring upon inventors, manufacturers, agriculturists and consumers, and in short the whole human family and even beyond, for the brute creation is benefited by the inventive genius and skill of man as developed year after year. There are plenty within the sound of my voice whose mothers and grandmothers were obliged not only to spin, but weave all the cloth worn by the power of hands, feet, and muscle; now turn your eyes and thoughts to yonder "power-looms," which seem to have superhuman power, but not human intelligence, for this great invention is the product of human mind, intelligence, and genius. Look at those mowing-machines, and see the comfortable seat for the farmer to occupy and ride over half a score of acres a day. What a contrast this to the only way that grass was cut in my boyhood; then all was by man-power, and, with loins girdled with a "bandana," or with his suspenders, to give some extra support to the loins, the scythe was swung from early morning to the hour when rest must be had.

I might ask you to contrast the wonderful machines for making boots and shoes, clothing, embroidery, and a thousand other things, with the way all such work was done a very few years since; but I am thinking you are waiting with great anxiety to hear read the awards, so I will soon close. You will not all get such awards as you wish or perhaps expect, but in selecting judges to pass upon the articles, the managers have made great effort to have competent and reliable men. You will all bear in mind the managers are not the judges, and if there is any error it is not the fault of the managers; and as I said at the close of the exhibition last year, so I now say, if you get no award you get the benefit and probably, in most cases, a correct judgment from the 300,000 visitors who have examined what you have on exhibition. And now the Board of Managers would join with me, I know, in saying that after about sixty days of intimate relations with you we feel it our privilege, and it is from our hearts, to give you all our best wishes for your prosperity and happiness here, and hereafter.

The prizes were then formally announced and after the band had discoursed a choice selection of airs the fair for the present year was brought to a close.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT ELIZABETH.

Mrs. Herman Krull, the woman who was found in the woods near Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday night, had recovered sufficiently, yesterday, to make a statement as to who she is and how she came to be lying in the woods wounded so severely. She says that she met Mr. Krull, alias Frederick Kohl, some time ago in Germany, and he represented himself as a man of means, doing business as a wine merchant in Newark, N. J. He paid attention to her for some time, and finally about three months ago they were married. He spent the months of August and September in traveling and feasting, and finally sailed for this country, where they landed on the 5th inst., and went to Philadelphia, where he left her for several days, saying that he was going to prepare a home in Newark. On Tuesday last, she received a note from him saying that everything was in readiness, and he was coming for her. On Wednesday he presented himself, and told her that he was ready, but had spent all his money in the preparations, and induced her to pawn her diamonds to procure ready cash for their traveling expenses. They started for Newark, and when the train reached Elizabeth he told her that was the nearest station to their future residence, and they could walk there easily. They started to walk toward the new Singer Factory at Elizabethport, and when they reached a clump of trees and underbrush, known as Schardien's Woods, he suddenly turned on her, and with an oath told her that she must die. He had his revolver in his hand and fired. The shot took effect and stunned her, but fortunately inflicted a wound which was not dangerous. She does not know her wrists were cut, as that was done afterward, but the wounds were evidently inflicted with a razor. From her appearance and conversation the unfortunate woman appears to be well educated, and to have been reared in good circumstances. She says that Kohl is about forty-nine years of age, five feet nine inches in height, fair hair and complexion, and had light side whiskers. The police authorities are industriously searching for him, but have learned nothing of his whereabouts. She says she has money deposited in a bank in Germany, besides some investments, and she thinks he wanted to get her out of the way in order to secure the money.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Late Friday evening Frederick Wilkins, of Whitestone, L. I., was returning home from New-York, whither he had been on business and among other things purchased was a revolver. Wilkins is a young married man and has had trouble with his father-in-law. He has been in low spirits of late, and his friends were fearful that he might be driven to desperation and make way with himself. Knocking at the door of his father-in-law's house, where his wife was stopping, and receiving no response, he drew out his pistol and fired, the ball entering his left breast, near the heart. The inmates were aroused and on going to the door found young Wilkins lying there, nearer dead than alive. Dr. Bleecker was called in and dressed the wound, but was unable to find the ball. Wilkins is a merchant tailor. His recovery is considered doubtful.

THE HARLEM DISASTER.

Messrs. Dillon and Koyne and Demer, the contractors for the Fourth Avenue Railroad improvement on Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Moore and Bennett, on warrants issued by Coroner Kessler, holding them responsible for the boiler explosion of Tuesday evening last, by which seven persons lost their lives. The contractors gave bail in $25,000 each to appear at the inquest, which will be held on Wednesday next.

It is deemed singular by those who are best informed regarding the circumstances attending the terrible boiler explosion in Harlem on Tuesday last that Coroner Kessler has neglected to arrest the owner of the boiler, Mr. John Balmore. The contractors, who were yesterday required to furnish security for their appearance on the examination, had no better opportunities for acquainting themselves with the condition of the boiler than the victims of the disaster, while Mr. Balmore is a licensed engineer and a competent machinist. The fact that he is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee for his ward (the Twelfth) has led many persons to make comments upon the Coroner's omission, unjust alike to that officer and to Mr. Balmore.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

STABILITY OF STOCKS—THE FALSE RUMORS.

Wall street was quiet yesterday, with no sensational reports to advance or depress prices, with the exception of a rumor that the United States mails had been seized by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Gold fell back from 109⅞ to 109, under the dearth of warlike intelligence. Stocks were held up firmly to the figures of the preceding day, and in most instances advanced in price. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange met to take action regarding the false report of the death of Commodore Vanderbilt, which was circulated on Friday afternoon. The investigation of the matter was referred to the Law Committee, and it is understood that they will seek to ferret out the perpetrator of the stock-jobbing hoax, with the aid of the Western Union Telegraph Company officials. It is not believed that the author of the telegrams can be dealt with criminally, as the dispatches were signed with the initials of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, only, but if he is discovered to be a member of the Stock Exchange, it is almost certain that he will be expelled.

Important changes will be made in the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad and its connections on Nov. 17 and after. Freight between Oswego and New-York will be sent over the New-Jersey Midland Railroad between Middletown and New-York, but passengers will be sent on another line. The New-York Midland Railroad will operate its own road between Middletown and New-York, and Mr. A. S. Hewitt, as Receiver of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad will run the balance of the road. The Montclair Railroad will be run as a local road, with full accommodation between Montclair and New-York, and occasional trains daily to Mountain View, where it connects with the other roads. The running expenses of all these roads are reduced.

It seems that parties are becoming aroused to the state of the Union Trust Company and the way the affairs have been managed since the concern suspended payment. Yesterday Judge Emmett appeared before Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, and argued a motion for the removal of Edward B. Wesley, receiver of the Union Trust Company. The grounds for his motion were, he said, as follows: First, there was collusion in the appointment. Second, the unfitness of the person appointed, because he was a trustee and stockholder. Third, that he had not collected any of the debts of the company, and made no arrangements for declaring a dividend. Fourth, that the receiver is controlled by the former managers of the company.

The company, by its counsel, opposed the motion, and the decision of the court was reversed.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN THE PRODUCE MARKET.

The general movement, in the wholesale way, in the leading kinds of produce, has been quite active again through the week, and the position of business affairs at the close much more satisfactory than for some time past. The week's receipts of produce at this port included 85,650 bbls. flour, 1,091,300 bushels Wheat, 436,100 bushels corn, 196,750 bushels oats, 152,300 bushels barley, 21,150 bales cotton, 15,100 pks. pork, beef, lard, and cut-meats, 5,100 bbls. whisky. The week's exports from this port for European ports embraced 19,850 bales cotton, 23,900 bbls. flour, 804,000 bushels wheat, 623,000 bushels corn, 4,350 bags oil-cake, 1,640 pks. pork, 2,700 pks. beef, 5,800 pks. lard, 7,100 bxs. bacon, 10,200 bxs. cheese, 300 pks. butter, 3,200 pks. tallow, and 1,600 hhds. tobacco. Ocean freights closed strong, with accommodations offered quite sparingly, especially for grain. The fluctuations in gold on Saturday disturbed values, and, to some extent, checked the export demand for produce.

THE GORDON TRIAL.

TESTIMONY OF THE PRISONER—HE DID NOT DENY COMMITTING THE MURDER.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 15.—The evidence in the Gordon trial was closed this afternoon with the examination of the prisoner, who occupied the stand for over two hours. He swore that amicable relations always existed between himself and his brother's family, and that the statements of his threats were false; that he cheerfully acquiesced in his father's arrangements in substituting Almon for himself, and in fact was ignorant of the conveyance of the farm until after the murder, although he suspected that his brother's wife wrote the anonymous letters to Miss Edwards, and was somewhat vexed with their author. Still no words or trouble with her were ever had. Having arranged to leave next day for Massachusetts, where he expected to work, he retired early on the evening before the murder, and was first awakened by Anna, his niece. After getting her and the little boy out without perceiving any one near, he attempted to rescue his brother, but was twice driven back by smoke. He then gave an alarm, and was met by Ward, the hired man, and a neighbor, who assisted in clearing the house. He saw no axe, and was excited. Knows what afterward transpired. The prisoner acknowledged the falsehood of his statement to Sheriff Norton and others, that one Green was the guilty person, said that he made it to avert suspicion from himself; and to attract sympathy. His testimony, although given with remarkable self-possession, was, in many respects, irrelevant and immaterial. As he did not deny committing the murder, the Attorney General declined to cross-examine him. The arguments on both sides will be made on Monday.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—1 A. M.—The barometer is rising over the North-west and upper lakes, and northward to Missouri and the Lower Ohio Valley, with north-westerly and westerly winds and partly cloudy weather; variable winds and partly cloudy weather on the lower lakes; south-westerly winds, high temperature, and clear weather in Tennessee and the Southern States; winds backing to southerly, partly cloudy weather, and rising temperature in the Middle and Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

From the Middle and Eastern States, south-westerly and southerly winds, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, with increasing cloudiness in the afternoon.

For the lakes westerly winds, cloudy weather, followed by snow and rain.

For the north-west north-westerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and occasional snow.

For the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, north-westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, followed by rain.

For the Southern States south-westerly winds, high temperature, partly and increasingly cloudy weather and light rain in the Western Gulf.

Reports are missing from the South-west and the North-west.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 41°; 6 A. M., 38°; 9 A. M., 35°; 12 M., 36°; 3 P. M., 38°; 6 P. M., 35°; 9 P. M., 33°; 12 P. M., 32°; average, 35⅝°. Average for the week, 36 1-7°.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 1 P. M. Nov. 15, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 29.775 inches; maximum at 9 P. M. Nov. 14, 30.065 inches; minimum at 9 P. M. Nov. 12, 29.428 inches; range, .637 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 35.9°; maximum at 2 P. M. Nov. 14, 51°; minimum at 6 A. M. Nov. 14, 22°; range, 28°. Remarks.—Nov. 11, rain from 9:45 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .04 inch; Nov. 12, rain from 12 P. M. to 5 A. M., amount of water, .23 inch. Total amount of water for week, .27 inch. Snow-flakes on Nov. 13, 14, and 15. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,485 miles.

PHELPS, THE DEFAULTER.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The Grand Jury to-day presented seven indictments against Charles H. Phelps for forgery and grand larceny. He pleaded "not guilty," and his case was set down for Dec. 3.

THE FOUR-MILE RACE.

THAD. STEVENS THE WINNER.

SCENES AT SAN FRANCISCO YESTERDAY—HEAVY BETTING—TRUE BLUE DISTANCED.

RACE TRACK, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 15.—The loveliness of the weather this morning intensified the interest in the race, and enticed thousands of persons to the course, who, under less favorable circumstances, would have avoided it. At 10 o'clock the roads presented a cheering scene, and there were wagons, buggies, coupés, drays, hacks, barouches, dump-carts, and in fact every kind of vehicle adapted to the purpose of the occasion, occupied by people of every class and condition. The day was peculiarly Californian, and a type of the delightful Autumn season. A mellow haze enveloped the surrounding hills, while a gentle breeze, coming in over the surf line of the sea, which nearly touched the western extremity of the track, toned the atmosphere to a refreshing temperature. To the Eastern visitor the scene must have been happy and inspiring. By 12 o'clock the grand rush had fairly set in, and a dense column of horse, foot, and carriages streamed steadily over the hill and down the avenue leading to the park. Every available means of conveyance appeared to have been brought into service, from a four-horse drag to the ricketty cart of the vegetable peddler. Thousands of persons came by the trains of the San José Railroad, and walked the intervening distance of a mile. Within the park the scene was fairly suggestive of the day on the Derby Downs. The hackmen are charging $40 a load from the city, customers finding their own conveyance back. A great speculator has offered the managers of the race $15,000 for the receipts of the gate independent of the receipts of the stands and extras. The offer was refused.

CONDITION OF THE HORSES.

The horses are in good trim. True Blue, Thad. Stevens, and the other horses named for the contest were aired and moderately exercised this morning, and appeared to be in excellent condition. The friends and supporters of True Blue remarked from time to time appropriate to circumstances that the horse was a little stiff about the knees, and lacked the deserved amount of lustre in his eyes. The true state of affairs was shrouded in a suspicious mystery that the race alone could explain to the unitiated. The gossip of the stables failed to contain any points of interest other than the report that the owner of True Blue depended upon distancing Thad. Stevens in the first heat, and failing in this he had serious doubts of winning the contest. The old sorrel continued in high favor.

THE GATHERING CROWDS.

At 1 P. M. the grounds presented a dazzling scene. The crowd had swollen rapidly and there were at least 6,000 people on the course. The main road leading to the course was hidden for a mile by a cloud of dust, and a continuous procession of buggies poured steadily down the hill to the east.

THE BETTING.

The pool-selling commenced at noon, and opened briskly at large figures; in the two hours that intervened before the horses were called, between $40,000 and $50,000 was deposited in the banks for cashing pools. Thad. Stevens was the favorite by greatly-increased odds. The report industriously circulated that True Blue had exhibited symptoms of stiffness this morning, may have had some influence, but the confidence in the California favorite was very strong. The ratio in pools between Thad. Stevens and True Blue at that hour (1 P. M.) was nearly three to one. The following shows the average pools one hour before calling the horses.

Thad. Stevens......	$260	$275	$325	$300	$325
True Blue..........	165	152	165	165	155
Joe Daniels.........	105	100	90	80	75
Field................	10	9	8	5	5

A strong detachment of Police, under command of Capt. Douglass, maintained order. A portion of the force was mounted.

THE GRAND STAND ON FIRE.

At 1:55 P. M. the alarm of fire was sounded by a series of yells proceeding from the grand stand, adjoining the eastern end of the refreshment saloon, near the course, and soon the smoke rolled up in dense volumes. A scene of intense excitement ensued, the crowd shouted lustily, the shrill whistles of the Police increased the nervousness of susceptible persons, and for a few moments a terrible catastrophe was imminent. A few cool men, however, tore the burning planks from the building and stamped out the fire. It originated in the cook-house of the saloon. The damage was trifling.

THE ENTRIES.

At 1:30 P. M., at a moderate estimate, there were upward of 12,000 people in the park and immediate vicinity, and the enormous seating accommodations were almost entirely occupied, at an extra charge, while thousands occupied the vehicles inside the track. The entries were Thad. Stevens, Joe Daniels, True Blue, and Mamie Hall. Hubbard was drawn. Thad. Stevens took the inside, True Blue next, Mamie Hall third, Joe Daniels the outside.

THE FIRST HEAT.

The first mile resulted as follows: Mamie Hall first, Thad. Stevens second, True Blue third, and Joe Daniels fourth. Second mile—True Blue first, Mamie Hall second, Joe Daniels third, and Thad. Stevens fourth. Third mile—True Blue first, Joe Daniels second, Thad. Stevens third, and Mamie Hall fourth. Fourth mile—Joe Daniels first, by two lengths; True Blue second, Thad. Stevens third, and Mamie Hall fourth. Time of heat—7:45.

POOL-SELLING RESUMED.

Immediately after the result of the heat, pool-selling was resumed on an enormous scale. The backers of Thad. Stevens came forward with unabated confidence in their favorite. In one of the first pools Thad. Stevens was taken as the first choice for $2,100, Joe Daniels $1,500, True Blue $800. A series of heavy pools, approaching the same magnitude, nearly of the same ratio, were taken in. The pools were all selling on Thad. Stevens as the favorite, and True Blue the third choice. The pools ran steadily from $1,500 to $2,000. The unexpected turn of the first heat produced an excitement that could only find vent at the pools, and consequently the sales sprung to a high figure. Pending the disposition of the second heat the friends of Thad. Stevens rallied promptly to his support, and freely backed their opinion of his speed and endurance with coin. The impression prevailed that the rider of Thad. reined him in during the entire race, and simply strove not to be distanced. The horse was in fine condition when he left the track and was applauded as vigorously as though the winner of the heat. Mamie Hall was completely blown.

THE SECOND HEAT.

The horses were called for the second heat at 3:45 o'clock, and the preliminary rubbing down and saddling was accomplished, in readiness for a send-off, at 3:55. Another splendid start was made, the three horses taking the score neck and neck. Before reaching the half mile Thad. had pulled out ahead three lengths, True Blue following; and at the end of the first mile Thad. carried the score three lengths ahead, True Blue second, and Daniels lagging five lengths. On the second mile the relative positions of the horses were about the same, Thad. gaining a few yards, if anything. On the third mile all of the horses crossed the score in close company, Thad. a neck ahead of True Blue, with Daniels lapping on the flank. On the fourth mile Thad. and True Blue pulled neck and neck, Joe Daniels crowding. On the last half True Blue showed ahead, and opened a gap of five lengths, which he held in crossing the score, Thad. Stevens being seven lengths in the rear. The old horse came in wearied. True Blue took the second heat of the race. Time—8:08. During the second mile of the second heat the horses divided honors with a startled hare, whose frantic efforts to escape from the track distracted the attention of the spectators, and caused a deal of merriment. The animal distanced his pursuers.

THE POOL-SELLING SLACKENING.

The order, considering the character of the exhibition and the crowd in attendance, was excellent. No rows worthy of note occurred. The pool-selling was again resumed after the termination of the second heat, but the bidding was not as brisk as before, although a number of heavy pools were made up. True Blue was now the favorite, with the second choice alternating between Thad. Stevens and Joe Daniels. The ratio between the first and second choice was about four to three. At this time the crowd commenced thinning out to a moderate extent, many desiring to escape the inevitable crush of a general retreat. The result of the race at this juncture seemed a matter of profound uncertainty. Old turfmen stroked their beards when questioned as to the probability, and merely expressed an opinion that things were very much mixed.

THE THIRD HEAT.

The horses were called for the third heat at 4:30 and got off in good style at 4:35. Thad. took the lead again and pulled out handsomely a couple of lengths before reaching the first quarter, with True Blue second. Thad. held his own through the first mile and crossed the score two lengths ahead, True Blue and Daniels running neck and neck. The second mile was a close run between the three. They crossed the score in almost precisely the same relative positions as in the first mile. The third mile was a repetition of the first and second. The wildest excitement prevailed. They crossed the score as follows: Thad. Stevens leading, Joe Daniels lapping him on the flank, and True Blue a close third. At the first quarter of the fourth mile, True Blue failed. The mettle of the noble animal was exhausted; he fell behind and was speedily lost in the distance. Thad. pulled out at his best, and parted company with Daniels, crossing the score nearly ten lengths ahead. The excitement was tremendous at this result. Deafening cheers ascended, and the air was filled with flying hats. The race was now between Stevens and Daniels, the first favorite in the great race, True Blue having been distanced. Time of the third heat—7:57, the miles being made in the following time and order: 2:03, 1:57, 1:55, and 2:02.

TRUE BLUE'S LEG BROKEN.

At the conclusion of the third heat, intelligence was received from up the track that True Blue had broken his leg, and was a ruined horse. He was lying disabled on the track, about midway between the first quarter and the half-mile pole. The noble animal was removed from the track and the course cleared for the final heat of the great national contest of the turf, now narrowed down to single competitors from the East and West.

FOURTH HEAT.

Twilight was approaching when the horses were called for the final heat, making an aggregate round of sixteen miles. The horses made a capital start, but Thad. Stevens very soon pulled four lengths ahead, and was gaining steadily when the horses disappeared in the evening shades. On the first mile Thad. Stevens passed the score thirty yards in advance. The crowd awaited anxiously the reappearance as the foaming steeds came down the homestretch. At the second mile Thad. Stevens had about the same advantage of his competitor, and crossed the score the third time about the same distance in the lead, and dashed out on the last and winning mile. The race was now considered settled. Again the clatter of hoofs was heard down the homestretch, and Thad. Stevens came dashing through the mist thirty yards in advance, the winner of the great national $20,000 race. The enthusiasm of the crowd was overwhelming. The time of the last heat was 8:20¾.

THE WORKING MEN.

THEY DEMAND WORK FROM THE CITY—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A mass-meeting of working men was held last evening at Tammany Hall to demand work for the unemployed laborers and mechanics on the public works of this City. There were about 800 present, and the following delegates attended on the part of their respective associations: James Allen, of the Paper-hangers' Union; J. T. Mitchell and W. Beadleson, of the Painters'; M. T. Kane, of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths'; R. R. Williams and Ferguson, of the Amalgamated Carpenters; Wm. Booth, of the Carpenters' Union; J. Jabett, of the Carvers'; L. McDermott, of the Brass-finishers'; John Kenny, of the Brick-layers'; P. Coyle, Plumbers'; A. H. Benson, Box-makers'; H. McGregor, of the Working Men's Union; G. Norse, Tailors'; John Higgins, 'Longshoremen's; John Broderick, Plasterers'; J. J. Browning, Brick-layers'; James Callaghan, Garmen's, Geo. Sprayor, cabinet-makers'; Daniel Horgan, box-makers; John Martin, paper-hangers; Wm. Davis, Charles James, and William Elliot, painters, job carpenters, machinists, and blacksmiths; John Shaw, Wm. Love, and Joseph Harday, carpenters; F. Haham; carvers'; Wm. F. Low, brass finishers; N. Beach, plasterers'; Wm. Clifton, box-makers'; W. A. Farsie, brick-layers; Hugh McGrath, longshoremen; John Blassett, tailor, and Thomas Russell, of the 'Longshoremens' Association. Those present were respectable representatives of the working men of the City, and the proceedings were conducted in an orderly manner. Mr. George Blair presided. The following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The condition of the working people of this City urgently demands the immediate attention and prompt action of the public authorities, therefore,

Resolved, That we demand the Common Council and heads of departments, in order to relieve the necessities of the unemployed, place more work in the market.

Resolved, That we demand that the Controller approve of the contracts for public improvements now in his hands, and issue bonds to meet all the public requirements, and place them in the market for sale to the highest bidder.

Resolved, That should the Controller fail to sell the bonds aforesaid, then that he issue City scrip in sums of $5, $10, and $20 for the purpose of paying the laborers for their work.

Resolved, That the workmen should be employed without reference to any political influence, but solely with regard to their capacity, fitness, and necessity.

Resolved, That all workmen employed on the public works should be residents of the City and County of New-York.

Resolved, That the National Government be requested by the authorities of the City of New-York to loan to said City the sum of $10,000,000 out of the "Reserve Fund," for the purpose of labor.

Resolved, That the building of all vessels of war ordered by Congress, be immediately commenced in the navy-yards, by the National Government.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the Legislature of 1873, in passing a law which calls for the letting out by contract of the public works.

Resolved, That we condemn the employment of non-resident workmen in preference, or in the stead of the tax-paying laborers of this City and County.

Resolved, That we call the attention of the public to a statement of Commissioner Budd of recent date; and that we fully concur in his view as expressed therein, in relation to having the work done on the ground.

Resolved, That for the purpose of relieving our present necessities, we petition for the appropriation of a sum sufficient to pay for the cutting of the stone for public purposes during the Winter, in order that it may be ready for setting as soon as the weather is favorable.

Resolved, That while we are in favor of an "industrial building" and "rapid transit," we believe that they should be constructed by the County or State, and that we are opposed to loaning money to private corporations.

Resolved, That in the event of the Common Council loaning money to the "Industrial Exhibition," they should have supervisory power over the construction of its buildings and should require the materials to be of American manufacture. The work to be done on the ground and the men to be residents of the City and State.

Mr. Thompson, of the Working Men's Association, made an address, in which he demanded temporary employment for the working classes during the Winter, and perpetual employment in future; and if this were refused, "there will be a revolution." [Cheers.] They did not ask for soup-kitchens. Such charities are degrading to their manhood. [Cheers.]

Mr. Robert Crowe, of the tailors, said that citizenship was a farce, except they could demand work. He called upon the City authorities to construct an underground railroad, from the battery to Harlem, and asked that Comptroller Green should join Mr. Van Nort in accepting proposals for opening streets, grading, paving, &c. He feared, however, that such work will not be done until the politicians find the working men's votes missing from the ballot-box. He asked them not to tie themselves to the chariot wheels of any party. In municipal matters they should not know politics. Why should they go into the filthy dens of the Fourth, First, Third, and Sixth Wards for Municipal officers? They should learn to elect men for their honesty and capacity for doing the work; that is all that should be required. When they learned to elect men on this principle New-York will advance, but not until then.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting, after which the following petition to Congress was adopted:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, believing that all penniless, houseless, involuntary idle persons, without regard to nativity or previous condition, are properly the wards of the nation, and should not be suffered to roam through the streets of our towns and cities uncared for and neglected, do hereby respectfully request:

That the various branches of useful industry may be instituted by the Government in all places where it has jurisdiction; that the persons above mentioned, by applying therefor, shall receive employment upon equitable principles of time and compensation, and that the profits (if any there should be) of the industries so constituted and conducted shall be appropriated to the reduction of taxes assessed upon the citizens of the several States.

The meeting then adjourned.

PRESIDENT GRANT AT THE NEWARK EXPOSITION.

Last evening, President Grant and party visited the Newark Industrial Exposition, in response to an invitation which was given and accepted two weeks ago. The party arrived by the evening Washington train, and were driven almost directly to the Exposition buildings, where they were received by the members of the Board of Directors, of which Congressman Halsey is President, and a number of prominent citizens. Mr. Halsey introduced those present to the President, after which the party, accompanied by Congressman Halsey, United States Senator Frelinghuysen, Ex-Governor and Congressman elect Ward, and the members of the Board of Directors, proceeded to make the tour of the building, under the guidance of Manager Holbrook. The tour occupied less than half an hour, when the President retired to the manager's room and soon after left the building. To-day the President will spend with his mother, who, since the death of her husband, has been living with her daughter, Mrs. Able Corbin, near Elizabeth. The party returns to Washington on Monday morning.

DROWNED WHILE SKATING.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 15.—Frank Coffin, aged eighteen years, of this city, was drowned while out skating on Turkey Pond this afternoon.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Three boys, one a son of W. C. Merritt, formerly of West Point, and now a resident of Highland Falls, the others named McKiel and Odenwalder, of Highland Falls, about eight years of age, were drowned to-day while skating in an old mill-pond near that place. The water was drawn off the pond, and the bodies recovered. One is reported to have been alive, but died immediately after being taken from the water.

BILLIARDS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—In the billiard tournament this afternoon the first game was between Garnier and Snyder, and was easily won by the former in thirty-six innings, the score standing 400 to 108. Winner's average, 11⅛. Largest runs, Garnier, 82 45, and 58. Snyder only made three double numbers, 19 being the largest.

The second game was between Slosson and Bessunger, and was close throughout, Slosson winning by 400 to 351. Winner's average, 6 26-29.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 15.—It has been established, as a pretty well-founded fact, that Herman Krull, who attempted the murder of his wife at Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday night, sailed hence for Liverpool in the steamer Pennsylvania on Friday. He will be apprehended if such be the case, on either side. A man answering Krull's description came with a woman on the Pennsylvania on her last trip, left a trunk here and disappeared. On Thursday last the same man called for the trunk, and sailed, without the woman, on the Pennsylvania.

FORTRESS MONROE AS A PORT OF ENTRY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15.—An effort is being made to have a Deputy Collector appointed for this port, in order that vessels may be entered and cleared here, instead of at New-York, as at present. Vessels bound here for orders, of which there are a great many, have to enter at the New-York Custom-house inside of forty-eight hours, which often causes much trouble and delay.

SINGULAR DEATH AND SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Joseph Farrady and his friend Charles Dodge went to the California Theatre last night. They went out to take a drink between the acts, when Dodge became suddenly ill and died. Farrady seems to have thought he would be accused of poisoning his friend, and blew his brains out.

THE YEH OF CUBA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When Commissioner Yeh, of Canton, China, maltreated British subjects in 1857 the first object of the ensuing war was to catch Commissioner Yeh. He was caught and transported as a convict to the Andaman Islands, where he died.

It should be the first object of our avenging squadron to catch El Commandante Burriel, of Santiago de Cuba, and send him to the Dry Tortugas. To shoot him would be too small a satisfaction.

AGA REHDI KHAN.

Those who wish to enjoy a pleasant sense of bodily and mental exaltation can do so by visiting the Russian Vapor Baths, No. 25 East 4th st.—*Commercial.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably night and day till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

All Persons would like to have luxuriant, beautiful hair. BURNETT'S COCOAINE has won laurels.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & Co., No. 744 Broadway, New-York, sell for $3 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

We Sincerely Believe

That the mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest and restore it to health. There is not a mother who has ever used it but what will tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest and health to the child, and is perfectly safe in all cases.

Brick-Dust Deposit Indicates Kidney Complaint. Check it at once. HELMBOLD'S EXT. BUCHU, the Diuretic par excellence, is a certain specific for all diseases of the urinary organs and sexual system. Dr. HELMBOLD is the only man who ever really utilized and extracted the pre-eminent virtues of Buchu. His preparation is as much superior to the so-called "Buchus" as cream is to skimmed milk. In fact, it never fails. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Electrical Treatment for the Relief of Diseased Body and Mind at No. 7 West 14th st.

MARRIED.

EVANS—PATTERSON.—On the 12th November, at Trinity Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Hall, MARY M., daughter of the late R. H. L. Paterson, of Paterson, N. Y., to W. MOORE EVANS, of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

ANDEM.—On Friday, Nov. 14, SARAH K. ANDEM, aged 94 years and 8 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COX.—On Sixth-day, in this City, MARTHA L., wife of Benjamin Cox, of Whitestone, Long Island.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Second day, the 17th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence at Whitestone. Carriages will be in attendance at the Whitestone Depot on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

DAYMOND.—At Englewood, N. J., on Saturday morning, Nov. 15, EVALINA, daughter of the late Marthe and Stephen Daymond, aged 6 years.
Funeral on Monday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., at her mother's residence in Englewood. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 1:30 train of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad.

DE GROOT.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, 14th inst., WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, in his 62d year.
Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Bedford Street M. E. Church, also friends of his son-in-law, Alpheus Freeman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 15 St. Luke's place.

FAGAN.—On Saturday morning, the 15th inst., at his residence, No. 210 Waverley place, LUKE FAGAN, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, the 18th inst., at 9:30 o'clock, to St. Joseph's Church, 6th av., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

GATES.—At Montclair, N. J., LUCY W. GATES, wife of J. B. Gates, of pneumonia.
The funeral will take place on Monday, Nov. 17, at Montclair. Carriages will meet the train by Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HENDERSON.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 13, after a protracted illness, MARGARET, wife of Isaac Henderson, in the 56th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 18 West 54th st., on Monday, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock M.

JAQUES.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, 15th inst., MARY W., wife of Edward J. Jaques, in her 72d year.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 9 East 54th st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

RAYMOND.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 15, ELIZA OLIVIA, eldest daughter of Sheldon C. D. and Eliza Raymond.
Notice of funeral Monday.

SCHEFER.—At London, England, Nov. 13, of typhus, ANTON SCHEFER, of New-York, 29 years old.

STANLEY.—At Cleveland, Ohio, Friday morning, Nov. 7, 1873, of diphtheria, GEORGE FOOTE STANLEY, only child of George A. and Helen E. Stanley, aged 3 years and 6 months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

Parlor, library, chamber, and dining furniture at very low prices, at the old established stores, No. 199 Fulton st., near Church st., and 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway, New-York. WM. H. LEE.

THE WORLD HAS NEVER PRODUCED such a wonderful curative agent as the BETHESDA SPRING WATER, or such an array of eminent medical men cured by any agent, or recommending it as a specific in the hitherto incurable diseases of the kidney, bladder, &c. Suffering and death, with nature's preparation within reach, really seems suicidal. Look at these names: Dr. Willard Parker, Surgeon General, K. B. Wolcott, old Drs. Hunn, Warren Stone, George W. Beal, W. A. Sykes, Drs. Payne, Force, North, Entwistle, Dankin, Bishop, Smith, Phillips, Williams, Dunlap, Riggs, Rice, Moore, Warner, Coe, Rivers, Geoghegan, Cox, Young, Rodman, Holcomb, Fortune, Edwards, Mills, Xelowski, Garner, Allen, Marks, Johnson, Pettit, Hammond, Harrison, Sims, Surgeon J. H. Thompson, and many others. Depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Price reduced to 60 cents. Pamphlets and analysis free, by A. H. HEATH, M. D.

NILSSON AS MARGHERITA on view, JENNY JONES' STUDIO, No. 31 Union square, West. Holiday Portraits in colors, life size, pastel, $10; oil, $15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK are invited to meet at STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH ST., MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, To give expression to their solemn protest against the recent BRUTAL ATROCITIES IN CUBA, AND THE OUTRAGE UPON THE AMERICAN FLAG.
GEN. N. P. BANKS, HON. S. S. COX, WM. M. EVARTS, and other distinguished orators will speak.
By order of the Executive Committee of the Cuban League of the United States.
AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, CHARLES WATROUS, M. T. McMAHON, J. H. VAN ALLEN, KILBURN KNOX, DOUGLAS TAYLOR, ABRAM DUBYSE, BERNARD CASSERLY, CHARLES K. GRAHAM, CHARLES W. DARLING, JACOB SHARPE, CASSIUS M. CLAY, DANIEL R. LYDDY, ISAAC H. BAILEY, CHARLES A. DANA, ETHAN ALLEN, ALEXANDER SHALER, JAMES M. BUNDY, GORDON GRANGER, J. M. MACIAS, WM. W. AVERILL, CHARLES BLACKIE, ED. C. STEDMAN, WM. H. MORRIS, H. C. LOCKWOOD, A. M. C. SMITH, F. W. BIGELOW, CLINTON WAGNER, JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

ART NOTICE!

MR. F. RONDEL begs to announce to his friends and the public that he will offer for sale by public auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 20th and 21st inst., his entire collection of paintings, water-colors, and sketches.

The whole will be on exhibition free at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, to-morrow, (Monday,) day and evening, until time of sale, together with more than ONE HUNDRED PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS, by other prominent American artists.
The Messrs. Leavitt, auctioneers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.
Regular church service will be held to-day and every Sabbath hereafter; in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of Music will be occupied until the completion of the new Tabernacle.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL.—Seats free.—23d st., east of 3d av. Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services on Sunday, at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sermon in the evening by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL. B. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ST. MARK'S, CORNER OF 2d AV. AND 10TH ST., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Service 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture at evening service on "Miracles." Strangers will be provided with seats.

STEINWAY HALL.
REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
will preach in the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d av. and 10th st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock, and in STEINWAY HALL, at 7:45 in the EVENING.
Subject for evening: "STREAMS IN THE DESERT."

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH st., near 8th av., Rev. Dr. Dowling, who closes his term of service as Pastor, with the present month, will preach Sunday morning and evening. On the following Sabbath evening, (Nov. 23,) Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. The afternoon service is especially for the young, when the next in the course of sermons on "Moses" will be preached by the Rector.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—16th inst., at 10:45 A. M., Rev. Russell N. Bellows will preach. Subject—"Doubting and Believing." At 7:45 P. M. Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, of Brooklyn, will preach. Subject—"Kicking Against the Pricks." Seats all free in the evening.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST., J. M. Peebles lectures at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., relative to his travels around the world, in connection with Spiritualism. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—THE INTERpreter of prophecy will preach in the University, Washington square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Are the Times and Seasons Ended, and the Great Day of God Begun?"

AT THE NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF the Beloved Disciple, Madison av. and 89th st., Rev. Dr. Osgood will preach on Sunday, Nov. 16. Services 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

A CONFERENCE OF SPIRITUALISTS WILL be held at Germania Hall, No. 200 3d av., to-day, at 2:30 o'clock.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach, this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Evening subject—"Lucky People;" a sermon to young men. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in this church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock; morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may, from time to time, require.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Sunday-school Rooms, corner of Waverley place and West 11th st.—Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, will deliver his new lecture entitled "The Prerequisites of a Vagabond." Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, Rev. Geo. J. Mingins. Subject—"A Journey to California." Lectures commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for each lecture, 50c.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Young people's prayer-meeting Monday. Lecture Wednesday, and general prayer-meeting Friday evenings. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth preaches to-day. Morning subject: "Blind Men and the Savior." Evening subject: "Slow Growth, Sure Growth." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3. Prayer Meeting Friday evening at 8.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—SUNDAY EVENING AT 7:30, third and last lecture but one by Rev. Henry Morgan—"Sins of the Rich; Fashion vs. Toil, Old Bonnets and their Wearers, Monopolists and their Victims."

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between Lexington and 4th avs., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45, and evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine service by the Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., in the morning at 10:30, and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV. and 34th st.—Morning, Rev. J. W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, 11 A. M. Evening, Rev. Henry Powers. Vesper music and seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sermon in French by Rev. C. Miel, at 3:30 P. M., in Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.—On Sunday, Nov. 16, and thereafter until further notice, the hour for afternoon service in Grace Church will be 3:30 o'clock.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Power of the Word Made Flesh."

NOTICE.—THE SERVICES OF A SUPERIOR BASE vocalist can be secured for either a quartet choir, director of a volunteer choir, or precentor; best of references given. Address CONDUCTOR, Box No. 158 Times Office.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Rev. G. J. Mingins will preach in this Church, Sabbath morning at 10:30 A. M. The Pastor, S. B. Rossiter, will preach in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

OLIVER DYER WILL DELIVER A DIScourse on "The Divine Humanity; The Word Made Flesh," this evening, in the New Church House of Worship, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs; sermon at 11 A. M., by the Pastor.

PREACHING TO-MORROW IN SECOND Street M. E. Church at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. O. Gibson, of San Francisco, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. J. Bachman, of West Wisconsin Conference.

PEW FOR SALE.—PEW NO. 94, IN THE CHURCH of the Incarnation, corner of Madison av. and 35th st., (Dr. Montgomery's) middle aisle, seating seven persons. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

PEW—DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, MADISON AV.—FOR sale or rent. Inquire by note at 296 Madison av.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, Pastor, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. JOHN ASHWORTH, OF ENGLAND, will preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., at 10:30 A. M. Strangers welcome.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Missionary Society connected with the Madison Avenue Baptist Church Sabbath School will be held in that church Sunday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M. Rev. J. B. Fulton, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Pah Kantoo, a Karen young man of Madison University, will deliver addresses. Music under the direction of Prof. S. B. Perkins. All are invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Samuel Halstead, assisted by members of the Praying Band, will conduct special services at 7 P. M. Usual morning service at 10:30; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Richard Meredith. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. Seats free. "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good."

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH ST., near Lexington av., Rev. Dr. Haims, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Missionary Concert of the Sunday-school in the evening.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Eleventh, Col. Vilmar, will assemble in full-dress uniform at the State Arsenal, for inspection by Major Gen. Morris, on Monday, 17th inst. Line will be formed at 7 P. M.

The Ninth Company of the Seventh Regiment has issued a pamphlet, from which we take the following items of information in regard to the expenses of a membership in the Seventh:

An expenditure of about $90 is required for uniforms and equipments, to wit: Uniform coat, $30; gray trousers, $8 75; fatigue jacket, $11 50; overcoat, $15; uniform hat and pompon, $4 50; white belts, cartridge-box and scabbard, $6 50; black belt, cartridge-box and scabbard, $3 50; epaulets, $9 75; fatigue cap and cover, $2 50; knapsack, $5; white gloves, 50 cents; total, $90 50. This secures uniforms and equipments of the best quality, which will last the entire term of service—seven years—and is only an average expenditure of about $13 per annum. Each company controls its own funds; no initiation fee is required, but the sum of $16, paid in monthly and quarterly installments, is levied as annual dues. There may be fines for non-attendance at drills, ($1,) meetings, (50 cents,) and parades, ($2 or $3,) which will increase the aggregate of the expense, but such increase is entirely under the control of the member himself. Absence from the City and sickness are accepted as excuses for non-attendance. The entire necessary expense, therefore, of the seven years' service is: Uniform and equipments, (new,) $90 50; company dues, $1 per month, and $1 additional quarterly, seven years, $112; total, $202 50. As a member can obtain $1,000 deduction from yearly City assessments, which at the current rate of taxation (2¾ per cent.,) amounts to a saving of $27 50 a year, or $192 50 for the term of service, the expense is reduced to $10 for seven years. The prescribed duty of membership requires attendance at business meetings monthly, at company drills once a week during the six Winter months, and at six or eight parades during the year. In other words, out of 365 evenings in the year, 12 are devoted to business meetings, and 24 to drill. Parades are ordered, so far as possible, at hours most convenient to business men. Regimental excursions are entirely voluntary on the part of the members, and no member is obliged to go (except in cases of encampment ordered by the Governor,) or to share any part of the expense unless going. Armory rifle-practice is voluntary during the Summer months, but becomes part of the drill in the Winter, and in either case is conducted under the supervision of an officer. By reference to the State Code of 1870, (section 253,) it will be found that a member of the uniformed militia is entitled to an annual deduction of $1,000 from any assessment of real or personal property. The benefit thus secured more than compensates a member for all his expenses; also during the service a member is released by law from jury duty, and if seven years of service are accomplished, he is exempt from military and jury duty for life.

The Twenty-third will give a concert at the armory in Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, about the middle of December.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander in Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the month of October:

Second Division—Capt. J. Milnor Decker, A. D. C.

Third Division—Col. Joseph Egolf, Chief of Artillery; Col. David M. Green, Engineer.

Ninth Brigade—Capt. Edward Savage, Q. M.; Major Charles E. Van Zandt, Inspector; Major H. C. Littlefield, Judge Advocate; Capt. Hiram L. Washburn, Jr., Ordnance Officer.

Tenth Brigade—Lieut. Col. Jerome B. Parmenter, A. A. G.; Major John M. Landon, Judge Advocate.

Twenty-fifth Brigade—Lieut. Col. Rufus K. Dryer, A. A. G.; Major Robert E. Sherlock, Engineer; Major Albert G. Wheeler, Judge Advocate; Major William H. Briggs, Surgeon; Capt. Charles T. Bromley, Ordnance Officer; Capt. George T. Fleckeinstin, C. S.; Capt. George W. Aldridge, Q. M.; Capt. Henry N. Allen, A. D. C.; First Lieut. Eugene Raines, A. D. C.

Third Cavalry—Major Ernst F. Hofman, Surgeon; Capt. Daniel Cook, Assistant Surgeon.

First Battalion—Capt. Eugene Mix, A. C. S.

Tenth Infantry—First Lieut. Leonard G. Hunn, Adjutant; First Lieut. Edward Bowditch, Q. M.; Major Edward R. Hunn, Surgeon; Capt. Charles Tracy, A. C. S.; Peter Fitzpatrick, Second Lieutenant.

Fourteenth Infantry—Henry Boivie, First Lieutenant; William Wendell, Second Lieutenant.

Fifteenth Battalion—Gerert Pape, Second Lieutenant; Henry Mohr, Second Lieutenant; Bernhard Degenkolb, First Lieutenant.

Twenty-second Infantry—Charles D. Topping, Captain.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—John Schmidt, First Lieutenant; Adam Bonacker, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-sixth Battalion—John W. Gossin, First Lieutenant; Patrick F. Quinlan, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-eighth Battalion—Louis Dobling, Captain; Wm. Meyer, First Lieutenant.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Richard P. Morle, Second Lieutenant.

Forty-eighth Infantry—John Shepard, First Lieutenant; John J. White, Second Lieutenant.

Fiftieth Battalion—Dr. Tarbell, Captain; Lyman A. Patch, First Lieutenant; Russell F. Abbey, Second Lieutenant; Frederick D. Williams, Second Lieutenant.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—Capt. David E. Chace, Assistant Surgeon.

Seventy-first Infantry—Martin L. Vantine, First Lieutenant; Martin L. Valentine, Captain; Theodore V. Smith, Captain.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Capt. Julius H. Tyndale, Assistant Surgeon.

One Hundred and Third Infantry—Leonard G. Lindsey, First Lieutenant; Wheaton J. Race, Second Lieutenant; Hiram Cross, Second Lieutenant; Charles G. Newton, First Lieutenant; Josiah Miles, Second Lieutenant; John L. Church, First Lieutenant; William Skinner, Second Lieutenant; Henry G. Sherman, First Lieutenant; Eugene Turner, Second Lieutenant.

At the rifle match held at Poona the prize was carried off by a native Sergeant of the First Beloch Regiment, doubtless much to the surprise of his white competitors.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 92—*Lasère vs. Rocherson et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—This was an action brought by Lasère against different parties to set aside certain judgments, and the proceedings under them, by which they had been given possession of his property in New-Orleans. The facts, as stated by Lasère, are, that he was a resident of New-Orleans, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State, for that district, and had been such for years before the war, and at the time of the capture of New-Orleans by the Federal arms; that, although there was no charge of any sort against him, and although he had not been in the military service, he was compelled to leave New-Orleans and go beyond the lines, by the Provost Marshal of the department, under orders of Gens. Butler and Banks, and dare not return; that while so absent, the proceedings complained of were taken against him without notice, and his property was confiscated by the Provisional courts of that district. The court below sustained the proceedings, and the judgments (there were originally two cases) were for those in possession of his property. The writ of error maintains that the order of banishment, as it is called, excused the non-appearance of Lasère, and interposes the statute of limitations between him and the process of the courts of New-Orleans; that the proceedings are also void because the *curator ad hoc* appointed by the court did not perform his duty, and could not, by notifying Lasère of the proceedings and inviting him to defend them. It is said that as the plaintiff could not appear and defend the case, because forcibly sent beyond the lines into the enemy's country, the proceedings against him were null, because the writ of summons was nugatory, and the curator was under a disability to perform the duties of his office.

J. A. Campbell, Ex-Justice of this court, for plaintiff, defendants not appearing.

No. 94. *Wilson, Assignee, &c., vs. City Bank of St. Paul.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for Minnesota.—In this case Vanderhoff Bros., a St. Paul firm, owing the bank, suffered their entire stock of goods to be seized on execution on a judgment by default obtained against them by the bank, and thus, as alleged, fraudulently preferred the bank over three other creditors, against the provisions of the bankrupt act; and the assignee seeks to have the proceeds of the sale on execution applied toward the payment of all the creditors. There being a division below on the question of bankruptcy involved, it is certified to this court for answer; and it is contended by the assignee that the failure of the firm to pay, the commencement of the suit, and subsequent proceedings were sufficient to give the bank notice of the bankruptcy and insolvency of the firm, and that by their not advising other creditors of the commencement of the suit, it is evident there was an intention to fraudulently prefer the bank by the firm; and that under such circumstances the bank is not in a position to claim the fund, and should not receive it. The bank maintains that mere honest inaction in a poor man, when his creditor seeks by law to collect a debt is not in itself an act of bankruptcy; and that there is nothing more than this shown in the case to establish a fraudulent interest. The interest, it is urged, is as much a fact to be proven as the transfer or the suffering or procuring the property to be taken; and that if the intent is to be inferred from the transfer, then the qualifying words of the act with intent to give a preference are meaningless.

E. G. Rogers for plaintiff, Henry Officer for defendant.

REUNION OF LEGISLATORS.

The Philadelphia *Press* states that the surviving members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, who served in either of the sessions of 1847 or 1848, their officers and clerks, and the heads of departments, propose holding, after the separation of a quarter of a century, a social reunion at Harrisburg next Winter. A temporary organization to this end has been effected by the appointment of a committee to make the preliminary arrangements. All the surviving members and officers of the sessions indicated, and also those of previous sessions of the Legislature who may feel inclined to join in the reunion, are invited to report by letter immediately, stating whether they can be present, to the Secretary, John M. Pomeroy, of Pomeroy, Chester County, Penn., who is an ex-member of the House from Franklin County.

EARTHQUAKES IN NEVADA.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise*, of Nov. 6, says: "The earthquake season would seem to be again upon us. We had several slight but very distinct shocks in this city yesterday and last evening. The first of which we heard occurred about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and appeared to come from the north—at least the vibrations were north and south. The second shock came about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and seemed to pass from west to east, as did all that followed. There were three distinct pulsations. A third shock occurred at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, which was not only very distinctly felt by persons on second and third floors, but was also felt by many persons on ground floors. At 7 o'clock there was a slight shock, followed by another twenty minutes later. This last shock (last up to the present writing) was but a single jog, while all the others consisted of two, three or more vibrations. Some are of the opinion that we are likely to have one or two pretty lively shocks before all is over in the earthquake line."

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Board of Publication of the *City Record*, consisting of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Commissioner of Public Works, met yesterday in the City Hall. A resolution was adopted directing Mr. Rhodes, the contractor for the *City Record*, to furnish a statement daily to Supervisor Disbecker of all "standing matter" for the *Record*, and also providing that his bills shall be paid upon a certificate of the Supervisor that they are correct.... Marshal Hart granted 242 licenses and received $472 50 last week.... The Mayor will issue on Monday a proclamation calling upon the people of this city to observe Thanksgiving Day.... The Board of Aldermen will meet on the 19th inst., for the purpose of taking action on the estimates of the various departments for the year 1874.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 91½; New 5s, 91½. Erie Railway Shares, 36½.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 37⅜. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 20c.

3 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 30c.

LONDON, Nov. 15—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 31s. ₩ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive 1-16d. lower. Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Corn, 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. per quarter.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,100 bales were American. Sales of Uplands, on the basis of Good Ordinary, deliverable December and January, at 8 3-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales of Uplands, on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8¼d.; do., on the basis of Low Middling, deliverable December, at 8⅜d.

LONDON, Nov. 15—1:30 P. M.—Sugar, 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

GREAT BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS!

Will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 17, a large assortment of LUPIN'S 5-4 FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES, IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES, At 50c., 65c., 75c., and 87½c. per yard.

All other styles of
DRESS GOODS,
From the richest to the least expensive, proportionately reduced.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Fancy Silks! Fancy Silks!
19-inch stripes, colors and black with white, 85c., former price $1 25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Plain Colors.
We have added to our well-assorted stock a lot of fresh goods purchased in Lyons during the financial depression (every new color) at $2, 21½-inch, formerly held by us at $2 50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
All our goods marked down to popular prices. Every piece of goods in this department warranted 50 cents to the dollar less than prior to the financial crisis.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 17, and during the week, special bargains in
REAL LACES,
purchased at the late auction and importers' forced sales.
Also the balance of our Black Thread, Point, and Point Applique
SHAWLS,
at a still further reduction in prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Great Reduction of Prices
IN OUR
Ladies' Furnishing Department.
Our entire stock of LADIES' SUITS in Alpaca, Serge, Sateen, Poplin, Duchess Cloth, Silk, &c., &c., together with our whole stock of ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, PARIS AND BERLIN CLOAKS, DOLMANS, REDINGOTES, POLONAISES, &c., &c., at a great reduction in prices.
Great bargains in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING of every description.
INFANTS' APPAREL of every description at extremely popular prices.
Our DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT is now complete, and all orders promptly executed in the newest styles at popular prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
FURS! FURS! FURS!
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 17, a splendid assortment of
Sealskin Sacques,
at great bargains; also, every description of Ladies' Furs, in Sable, Fisher Tail, Silver Fox, Chinchilla, Seal, Lynx, Ermine, Black Marten, &c., &c., at unusually low prices.
Children's Furs in great variety from $2 50 the set upward.
Chinchilla and all other Trimming Furs by the yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!
We will sell on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., the greatest bargains in
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls
ever offered in this market, commencing at $85 for filled centre Square Shawls, and going upward. Every Shawl in our stock will be sold at a price not exceeding 60 cents on the dollar of the market value prior to the financial crisis.

BLACK ALPACAS.
A RUINOUS REDUCTION.
1 CASE HANDSOME QUALITY, 40 CENTS.
Nothing like them on the street at less than 50 cents.
1 CASE 45, 50, 60, CENTS.
Former price 60, 65, 75 cents.
N. B.—1 CASE NEW-ENGLAND POPLINS, ⅞ WIDE, 12½ cents, former price 25 cents.
40 packages BLACK SILK, $2, worth $2 75, gold.
JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS,
AT THE
POPULAR CARPET STORE,
123 BOWERY, NEAR GRAND ST.
Great reductions in Ingrains—25, 40, 50, and 60 cents per yard. 2-Ply Carpets, 75 cents to $1 per yard. 3-Ply Carpets, $1 25 to $1 50 per yard. Tapestry Brussels, from $1 to $1 15 per yard. Body Brussels, $1 75 per yard. 20,000 yards Remnants Ingrain and Brussels Carpets at half price. These goods are warranted as represented, and will be sold as advertised.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will make on Monday, Nov. 17,
AN IMMENSE DISPLAY OF
Ladies' and Misses' Silk Poplin and Mohair
SUITS,
Ladies' Embroidered Velvet and Cloth
POLONAISE SACQUES,
LADIES'
Hats and Bonnets,
MOST ELEGANTLY AND ATTRACTIVELY TRIMMED,
Camels' Hair Shawls,
SCOTCH PLAID DITTO,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LACE GOODS, &c
BOYS' CLOTHING,
LADIES' PARIS-MADE
REAL KID GLOVES,
ONE BUTTON, $1; TWO BUTTON, $1 50.
The very best quality PARIS-MADE
SEAMLESS KID GLOVES,
Only $1 50 per pair,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
Offering unusual inducements to
Cash Purchasers.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 17,
A large variety of
New, Choice, and Elegant
Dress Goods,
At unusually attractive prices, and they will also largely replenish all their
Popular Stocks
with
NOVELTIES
Recently received, at PRICES BELOW THOSE OF AUCTION, offering an opportunity to purchasers to supply their wants which may not occur again in years.
An early morning visit is respectfully requested.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Have made
DRESS-MAKING
A Specialty.
LADIES who are desirous of SECURING the advantages of A PERFECT-FITTING
Dress, Cloak, and Sacque,
WITHOUT ALTERATION and without disappointment equal, if not SUPERIOR IN STYLE, FINISH, AND ELEGANCE to the very best Parisian productions, are invited to visit their extensive
Dress and Cloak Making
Department,
in which, under superior management, they are enabled to furnish in ONE TO THREE DAYS' NOTICE the most COSTLY garments, as well as those of a MODERATE DESCRIPTION.
ORDERS for
Mourning
Always have immediate attention.
CHARGES VERY MODERATE.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CARPETS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, NOV. 17, a Large Assortment of
Best Qual. 5-frame Eng. Body Brussels,
at $1 75 per Yard.
Best Quality Eng. Tapestry Brussels,
at $1 25 per Yard.
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Furniture and Drapery Materials,
Lace Curtains,
Shades, Cornices, &c.
N. B.—Churches, Steamers and Hotels furnished at WHOLESALE PRICES, and at short notice.
Broadway, corner 19th st.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
MISSES' IRISH POPLIN AND SERGE SUITS.
MISSES' BLUE AND GRAY FLANNEL SAILOR SUITS.
LADIES' SILK AND CASHMERE MORNING ROBES.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, our own and Paris manufacture.
OUTFITS of every description, Ready-made and to order.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS, &c.
GARMENTS.
PARIS AND CITY-MADE PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CAMEL'S HAIR POLONAIS AND COSTUMES.
PARIS-MADE EVENING AND RECEPTION DRESSES.
VELVET POLONAIS AND SACQUES.
VIEGOGNES' SUITS, WITH SILK AND POPLIN UNDERSKIRTS.
MOURNING GOODS.
Full and complete lines of every description, for FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
Suitable for DEEP AND SECOND MOURNING.
VEIL and TRIMMING CRAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c.
Fancy and Staple Dress Goods.
HOSIERY,
UNDER-WEAR,
CLOTHS,
WHITE GOODS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c.
FUR DEPARTMENT.
SEAL SACQUES, MUFF, BOA, and CAP to match.
SEAL SACQUES, MUFF, BOA, and CAP trimmed with Otter.
LADIES' and GENTS' SEAL CAPS, GLOVES, and COLLARS.
SABLE MINK.
CHINCHILLA, ERMINE.
BLACK MARTEN and other sets.
FUR TRIMMINGS.
FUR ROBES.
LADIES' FUR-LINED CARRIAGE CLOAKS, &c.
N. B.—The above goods are all this season's purchases, and are offered much BELOW IMPORTATION COST. An examination solicited.
Broadway, corner 19th st.

INDIA SHAWLS
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open on MONDAY, Nov. 17, several cases
STRIPED INDIA SQUARE SHAWLS,
from $20 and upward.
FILLED CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS,
from $125 and upward.
Broadway, corner 19th st

DRY GOODS.
GREAT PANIC SALE.
THE BERLIN M'F'G CO.
No. 761 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th Sts.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 17, their large and attractive stock of SUITS, CLOAKS, REDINGOTES, FURS, and LADIES and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR at 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
ELEGANT BLACK SILK SUITS at $65, $80, $115, $125, and $140; former price, $100, $125, $140, $155, $175, and $200. Handsome Black Alpaca Suits from $10 up.
Very handsome stuff suits in MOHAIRS, SATTEENS, and SERGES, in all the new and desirable colors, at very low figures.
Very fine ENGLISH WALKING-JACKETS, in BLACK and NAVY BLUE, at $6 and upward; former price, $10.
ELEGANT BARGAINS.
DOUBLE CAPES, SACQUES, and DOLMANS at greatly reduced prices.
Very handsome REDINGOTES in TUFTED CAMEL'S HAIR, beautifully embroidered, at $25; former price, $45.
REDINGOTES,
In DIAGONALS, MELTONS, and CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, from $10 up.
Very fine SEAL-SKIN SACQUES at $90 to $225, reduced from $125 to $300.
FURS
OF ALL KINDS AT PROPORTIONATELY REDUCED PRICES.
A new and complete stock of LADIES and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR
SELLING OFF BELOW COST.
THE BERLIN M'F'G CO.,
761 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th Sts.
Wm. H. Gelshenen.

Immense Reduction in Prices
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT
O'NEILL'S,
Nos. 327 and 329 6th av. and 20th st.
ALL SILK GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, 25c. per yard, in Nos. 9, 12, and 16, in all shades.
The above ribbons are at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former prices, and are the finest goods imported.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 17, will offer
100 dozen of Roman Sashes, all silk, at $2; worth $3.
100 dozen of 7-inch Roman Sashes at $2 60.
Gros Grain Sash Ribbons at 80c. per yard; formerly $1 25.
FANCY SASH AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
Finest Quality of Felt Hats and Bonnets, $1.
BANKRUPT STOCK.
Black Silk Velvets,
Less than the cost to import in gold.
100 pieces of Black Trimming Velvets, $1 50, worth $3.
100 pieces of Black Trimming Velvets, from $2 to $6 per yard.
10 pieces 28-inch Mantilla Velvet at $4 95; formerly $7 50.
50 pieces Colored Velvet at $2 per yard, in all shades; worth $4 50.
Ostrich Plumes.
100 dozen Long Black Ostrich Plumes, $1 85; worth $3.
Willow Plumes,
Fancy Feathers,
Ostrich Tips.
150 dozen Ostrich Tips at 25c. each and upward.
Large lot of real Ostrich Tips at 25c. each.
French Flowers.
An immense stock of fine French Flowers.
Imported specially for fine City trade.
Laces
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
Black Thread, Guipure, Valenciennes, and Real Point Laces, Lace Collars, Sets, and Sleeves.
Ruffings in endless variety.
CHILDREN'S VELVET AND LACE CAPS.
Ladies' Ties.
1,000 dozen of Windsor Ties, 40c.
100 dozen of Crape de Chine, 60c.
1,000 dozen of Silk Ruffles, 85c.
Extraordinarily low price, and to which we respectfully ask the attention of the Public.
H. O'NEILL & CO.,
Nos. 327 and 329 6th av., near 20th st.

R. MEARES,
6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.
CONTINUATION OF BARGAINS
Immense Jobs from all last week's Panic Sales.
FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT LOWER PRICES THAN YET OFFERED.
Our customers, families, and strangers visiting the City will find this a most favorable opportunity
TO MAKE PURCHASES.
Taking advantage of the depressed state of the market, we have made large investments, and can offer in
Every Department
goods cheaper than before the war.
We are constantly replenishing, and our system of daily purchases gives our customers the benefit of the slightest reduction in prices.
All this week real bargains in Black and Colored
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
Black and Col'd Silk Velvets and Velveteens, Laces, Embroideries, and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, and Undergarments, Ladies' Ready-made Underclothing, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c.
It will pay you to make a special visit of examination.
RICHARD MEARES,
CORNER 6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

DRY GOODS.
OUR
REDUCTIONS SUCCESSFUL.
CONSTANT ADDITIONS
OF
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
AT
PRICES TO SUIT
THE
TIMES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

ALL THIS WEEK.
At Reduced Prices.
Union Adams & Co.
ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
Scotch Wool Under-wear,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
ROBES, JACKETS,
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,
SUSPENDERS,
ELEGANT NECK-WEAR,
AND ARE OPENING
Cartwright & Warner's
UNDER-SHIRTS
and
DRAWERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION!!!!
EVERY DAY!!!!
COME EVERY DAY!!!!
COME TWICE A DAY!!!!
COME THRICE A DAY!!!!
But, best of all,
it will pay you well to
SPEND ALL YOUR TIME!!!!
SPEND ALL YOUR MONEY!!!!
with
R. H. MACY & CO.
EVERY DAY.
RUINOUS REDUCTIONS
UNPRECEDENTED SALES
Great excitement at the Grand Central Fancy Goods Establishment of R. H. MACY & CO. In consequence of
The Numerous Failures
among the wholesale and importing houses, we are buying goods, for cash,
For a Mere Song.
It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S
EVERY DAY.
And we are selling goods for NEXT TO NOTHING.
It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S
Twice Every Day.
We shall offer this coming week some of the most
Astonishing Bargains
in FANCY GOODS and DRY GOODS ever offered to the NEW-YORK trade.
It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S
Three Times Every Day.
GREAT BARGAINS in whole lines of goods in every department. Besides the
Cash Discount of 10 per. cent.
which we return to purchasers, we are making a FURTHER DISCOUNT to the
Wholesale Trade,
and parties buying Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods for fairs or to sell again.
It will pay you well to spend
All Your Time,
and ALL YOUR MONEY at R. H. MACY & CO.'S EVERY DAY.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
TOYS, DOLLS, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Latest Novelties now Displayed
AT
FRED. A. O. SCHWARZ'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY, NEAR 9TH ST.
Please examine this, the finest assortment ever shown in New-York. Prices reduced, and for a limited time 10 per cent. discount deducted on all cash sales.

C. M. OLNEY, IMPORTER OF FRENCH MILLINERY, offers an elegant assortment of Winter hats at greatly reduced prices. No. 30 East 14th st.

M. REIMAN & CO.,
GREAT UNION SQUARE ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 25 UNION SQUARE AND FIFTEENTH ST.
POPULAR VERDICT.
MONEY MUST CIRCULATE.
UNHEARD OF INDUCEMENTS THIS WEEK.
OUR SALES LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE.
WE HAVE DOUBLED THE FORCE OF OUR EMPLOYES.
OUR FAMOUS PANIC BARGAINS TELL THE TALE.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 17, AND EVERY DAY
DURING THE COMING WEEK WE WILL OFFER ONE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH—OUR ENTIRE STOCK.
DIRECT PURCHASES FROM THE EUROPEAN MARKETS
DIRECT PURCHASES FROM THE PANIC AUCTION SALES.
DIRECT PURCHASES FROM THE PANIC-STRICKEN MILLS.
AT PRICES THAT CHALLENGE THE WORLD.
DRESS GOODS LESS THAN ANY TIME SINCE '61.
130 CASES NEW DRESS GOODS, COMPRISING
Gros de Zurichs, double width, all shades, at 25c.
4-4 British Poplins, all the new shades, at 25c.
Warranted pure wool British Satines at 37c.
Warranted pure wool navy blue Serges at 39c.
Camel's hair Serges, all new shades, at 35c.
French rolled Poplins, warranted pure silk and wool, at 50c. per yard, reduced from $1 25.
All wool Diagonals at 50c., formerly $1.
5-4 all wool French Merino at 50c., formerly $1 20.
SUITS.
REMARKABLE REDUCTION.
50 STYLES LADIES' IMPORTED PARISIAN SUITS: THE MOST ELEGANT COSTUMES IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY, RANGING IN PRICE FROM $50 TO $90, HAVE ALL BEEN REDUCED TO $25 EACH.
Elegant Poplin and Alpaca Suits in black and colored at $14, $15, $16, $17, $19.
Black and colored Silk Suits, Parisian novelties, and our own make, at $49, $52, $56, $58, $60, $62, $65, $69, $72, $75, $78, $80, $82.
Polonaise and Redingotes, in the latest styles, at $10, $11, $12, $13, $14, $16, $18, $20.
English Walking Jackets, the most elaborate styles, at $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $16, $18.
Embroidered Cloth, Cashmere, and Camel's Hair Dolmans, at $14, $15, $16, $17, $18, $19, $20, $22, $23.
OPERA CLOAKING AND OPERA CLOAKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Elaborate trimmed Velvet Cloaks at $50, formerly $100.
House Robes, a special job, at $4.
N. B.—A LARGE INVOICE OF BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND CLOAKS, AT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.
SILKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THOSE FAMOUS FABRICS, BONNETS, TAPASSIER, PONSON, GUINET, BELLON.
A good handsome Black Silk, warranted to wear, at 75c. per yard; rich Gros de Rhine at 90c.
Elegant Gros Grain at $1 per yard.
Cashmere finish Gros Grain at $1 15 and up.
Cashmere finish, extra heavy, at $1 50, $1 60, $1 75.
Extra Satin Sublime, at $1 90, $1 95, $2 10, $2 20, $2 25.
Colored Silks, in all the desirable shades of the season, at 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 37, $1 50.
30-INCH FINE COLORED SATINS, WORTH $3 25.
LACES.—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN REAL Guipure, at 12c., 14c., 16c., 18c., 20c., 23c., 25c., and up.
Real Yak in new Fall shades.
New designs in Ornaments, Gimps, Buttons, &c., &c.
A large variety of Real and Imitation Thread, Valenciennes and Point Laces, at less than cost of importation. Our entire stock of Notions greatly reduced.
GREAT REDUCTION IN VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
Superior 28-inch Cloaking Velvet, at $4, $4 50, and $5.
Pure Silk Cloaking Velvet, reduced to $5 per yard.
Extra quality at $8, $8 25, $8 50, $9, $9 50, $10.
Silk Trimming Velvets, extra fine, at $1 50, $1 69.
$2 75 AND UP.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS.
12 CASES ROSE WOOL BLANKETS FROM AUCTION.
30 CASES FLANNELS FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION, AT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.
THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS PARTICULARLY DIRECTED TO THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS FAMOUS PANIC SALE.
Great Union square Establishment,
No. 25 Union square and 15th st.

M. REIMAN & CO.
AT KINZEY'S,
GREAT PANIC SALE.
Goods reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.
25,000 yards of silk Ribbons, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c. yard, Terrible slaughter.
All-silk gros grain Ribbons, 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c. yard, AT KINZEY'S.
Sash Ribbons, all reduced, 15c., 25c., 31c., 39c., 42c., and 50c. yard, AT KINZEY'S.
Great bargains in real and imitation Laces.
BELOW GOLD COST.
Thousands of yards of silk Fringes, closing out, 3c. yard, up, AT KINZEY'S.
Passementerie and Bead Gimp, closing from 10c. yard up, AT KINZEY'S.
Flowers, Feathers, Hats and Millinery Goods reduced, AT KINZEY'S.
Ladies' and gentlemen's Underwear closing out very low.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.
50,000 pairs ladies' and misses' Kid Gloves, 25c., 31c., 39c., 42c. pair, AT KINZEY'S.
25,000 pairs ladies' two Buttons, all new shades, 50c. pair, AT KINZEY'S.
Gentlemen's Kid and Dog Skin, 89c. pair.
Gentlemen's Driving Gloves reduced.
GOODS FOR LESS THAN COST.
Fine cloth and lined Gloves, 25c.
Ladies' fine Doe Skin Gloves, 79c., AT KINZEY'S.
Holiday Goods of all kinds at greatly reduced prices, AT KINZEY'S.
Bronzes, Parian and Russia Leather Goods very low.
Swiss carved Wood Goods of every description, low.
Wax crying Dolls, from 10c. up.
Steel Gilt and oxidized Goods.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY,
corner of Ninth street.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
NO. 35 WEST 14TH ST.
Will offer the balance of her stock of READY-MADE COSTUMES and CLOAKS at greatly reduced prices.
Dress-making in all its branches.

DRY GOODS.
STERN BROS
SIXTH AVENUE
AND
TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
ANNOUNCEMENT
FOR
THIS WEEK.
We continue to offer immense inducements throughout our entire establishment, consequent upon the
LARGE PURCHASES WE HAVE MADE
from leading
Panic-stricken Houses
FOR CASH.
AN INSPECTION OF OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS WILL FULLY CONVINCE LADIES OF THE DECIDED REDUCTIONS WE HAVE MADE, AMOUNTING TO MANY PER CENT.
We beg to call special attention to our choice stock of
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
including a multitude of new designs just received per STEAMER HOLSATIA
Consisting of
RICH BEADED PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMING,
BEADED AND PLAIN FRINGES,
NOVELTIES IN ORNAMENTS,
BUTTONS, LOOPS, &c.
FUR TRIMMINGS,
WORSTED FRINGES,
at very attractive prices.
Millinery Department
We are displaying large lines of
FELT HATS AND BONNETS,
in all the new styles,
AT 60 AND 95 CENTS.
Fine at quality.
BLACK AND COLORED OSTRICH PLUMES
from $1 75 upward,
REAL BARGAINS.
Elegant assortment of
FRENCH FLOWERS,
in all styles and branched to order.
GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS,
a complete assortment,
FROM 19 CENTS UPWARD, CHOICEST COLORS.
Rich Polka Spot Ties, reduced to 29c.
White Silk Neck-handkerchiefs,
attractive styles and designs, 25c., $1.
We continue to offer for this week our entire stock of
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS,
at the same
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
AT WHICH WE HAVE BEEN SELLING THEM THE PAST TEN DAYS.
We beg our numerous friends and customers to inspect these Goods and note the quality, finish and prices, even if they do not intend to purchase them.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CORSETS.
Our $1 Corset reduced to 90c.
Our $1 50 Corset reduced to $1 25.
Our $2 25 Corset reduced to $1 75.
Our $2 62 Corset reduced to $1 95.
All the finest makes and shapes which we have sold for years.
PARIS AND BERLIN
made
CLOTH CLOAKS, DOLMANS,
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
very rich assortment,
REDUCED PRICES.
SWISS AND ORGANDIE DRESSES AND OVER-SKIRTS.
STERN BROS
367 SIXTH AVENUE, and
110 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!
WILSON & GREIG
NO. 771 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 9TH ST.
GREAT REDUCTION
In all our Departments.
GREATER BARGAINS
than we have ever before offered.
Our stock is entirely new, but we are determined to sell it regardless of cost.
CLOSING OUT SALE
of EMBROIDERIES and LACES twenty per cent. below cost to close the department.
CLOSING OUT SALE
of HOSIERY and GLOVES at half price to close the department.
CLOAKS AND SUITS
marked down, and besides an extra discount of
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
on all our Suits to close them out.
The balance of our CHILDREN'S CLOAKS will be sold at half their value.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
twenty-five per cent. cheaper than in regular fur stores.
Real Alaska Muff, with Boa, $11.
Black Astrakan Muff, with Boa, $6.
Black Alaska Muff, with Boa, $7.
Black Lynx Muff, with Boa, $10.
Elegant Silver Fox Muff, with Boa, $45.
Real Seal Muffs, $10.
Ladies' Real Seal Caps, $3 50.
Children's Sets, (Muff and Boa,) $1 25.
Children's Caps, 75 cents.
Ladies' Black Astrakan Cloaks, nice quality, $20.
Fur Trimmings of all kinds, any width, can be seen.
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS
of every description, including the real IRISH FRIEZE, SEAL, OTTER, CHINCHILLA, AND POLAR BEAR.
Also, every shade in CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, double width, reduced to $2 50.
DRESS MAKING,
under the most competent management, at the most reasonable charges.
Elegant FRENCH COSTUMES just received.
WILSON & GREIG
771 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 9TH ST.

A CARD.
WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR PATRONS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC, THAT WE HAVE ON HAND AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST DESIRABLE MOURNING GOODS, (IMPORTED,) CONSISTING IN PART OF FRENCH CASHMERES, MERINOS, BOMBAZINES, BIARRITZ, TAMISE, SERGES, BLACK SILKS, STRIPED SILK, SHAWLS, &c., VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, AND COMPLETE DRESSES READY MADE. WE HAVE ALSO ADDED A LARGE STOCK OF FURS TO OUR OTHER ATTRACTIONS. OUR WHOLE STOCK HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE TIMES, AND GUARANTEE THAT YOU WILL FIND A MORE VARIED AND BETTER ASSORTMENT THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, AND IN EVERY INSTANCE WE WARRANT OUR PRICES AS LOW, AND ON MANY ARTICLES LOWER THAN THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

LADIES ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE NEW PATENT DEVICE OF A VELVET-LINED WATCH-POCKET, WITH SAFETY ATTACHMENT, for the belt, in Oxidized or Silver-plated metal and chatelaine, combining SECURITY with ORNAMENT, and preventing the pressure and insecurity attending a Watch worn INSIDE the belt.
LORD & TAYLOR.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st. FULL [illegible] WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS [illegible] REDINGOTES. Patterns with CLOTH [illegible] now ready. Patterns fitted to the [illegible] ranted perfect. Quilting and Basting [illegible] struction Book," or "Secrets of Dress-making," [illegible] for 10 cents. A. BURDETTE [illegible], No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form, the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N.Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

GEORGE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO,
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.

Correspondents in Paris:

Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
No. 38 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

ABRAHAM TOWNSEND,	GEORGE F. GANTZ,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH,	WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
WILLIAM G. READ,	ALONZO SLOTE,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	LUCIUS H. BIGLOW,
EDWARD H. OWEN,	PETER I. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. HALSTED,	JAMES McGEE,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,	ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,	JOHN H. WAYDELL,
THOMAS C. POLLOCK,	JOHN J. CRANE.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.

MATTHEW BIRD, HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. JOHN F. HALSTED was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT Vice President.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, Sprague & Co., will be held at their office, No. 107 Franklin st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M. HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000) of the bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to this Company to aid in the construction of its railroad, maturing Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid at this office on presentation, at rebate of seven (7) per cent. interest. JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer, &c.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1873.

SAMUEL A. GAYLORD & CO.,
DEALERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK, No. 33 Wall st. ST. LOUIS, No. 323 North 3d st.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1873.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share payable on and after Dec. 1 proximo, to stockholders of record, at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Nov. 17, to the morning of Dec. 2.

L. C. BABCOCKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be convertible in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock which expires Nov. 26 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same. EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers, and traveling servants will always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, size, 25x60x½ the block; hardwood finished throughout, and first class in every respect. No. 12 East 75th st. For sale, exchange, or to let. PHILIP SMITH, No. 133 7th av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for a smaller house, new two-story Mansard-roof house, with eleven rooms, bath-room, and plenty closet room, bay-window, and kitchen extension; desirably located, and in a growing neighborhood, near schools, churches, and depots. Will be sold on terms to suit purchasers. Lot 50x175. Price $7,500. Address HOME, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, or apply to R. P. WETMORE, No. 222 Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO GARDENERS.—TO RENT IN ELIZABETH, N. J., a good house with greenhouse, barn, and outhouses, and from five to ten acres of land fit for the florist or trucking business. Also an elegant furnished dwelling to be let for the Winter at a low price. Inquire of AMOS CLARK, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—ON 5TH AND MADISON AV. AND 34TH st., near 5th av., suites of handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private table; every house personally inspected. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—A FEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, FURnished, for the season or year; reduced rents. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—BUILDINGS NOS. 520 AND 522 Broadway, near Spring st., either together or separately; size 50x100, five stories and basement; will subdivide if required; suitable for any wholesale business. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

IMPORTANT TO CLOTHING, CARPET, OR DRY-GOOD DEALERS.—To let, the large, double store, Nos. 318 and 320 Fulton st., Brooklyn; possession immediately. Apply to SHERMAN, on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

LANDS IN THE WESTERN STATES WANTED—Must be good and in fair locations; Iowa, Michigan and Illinois preferred; also, would exchange fine lots, 25x100, adjoining Stewart's Garden City, on Long Island, for lands in either of the above States. Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Attorney, &c., No. 182 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY OF CULTURE, REFINEMENT AND cheerful disposition offers her services to invalids, foreigners, or strangers for reading, writing, or conversation. Address E. S., Box No. 73 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AN EDUCATED AMERICAN LADY, OF CAPAbility and refinement, desires a position as companion in a family or to an invalid lady; references unexceptionable given. Address M. C. Bement, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANT GIRLS and other excellent help, white and colored, for City or country; moderate wages. At the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her chamber-maid and laundress; she is strictly honest and very willing and obliging. Call at No. 716 5th av., Monday or Tuesday, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

COOK, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook, and is capable of any other kind of work around a house; has good references. Call at No. 224 Mulberry st., third floor, for two days.

FAMILIES

Wishing good servants at reduced wages can be suited at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.; German, English, Scotch, Swedish, &c.

THE FRENCH OFFICE

Having removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., near 6th av., families will, as in the past, be promptly furnished, on application, with most select class of help for every capacity.

No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN EDUCATED AMERICAN lady, of good family, would take entire charge of house for gentleman or elderly persons; experienced in housekeeping and care of children; City references. Address C. Z., No. 308 West 23d st., *Times* West-side Office.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 16 Bond st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wishes to get fine washing and ironing to do at home, and go out house-cleaning. Call at No. 364 7th av., over barber shop.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and nurse; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 10 Clinton place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; expert at all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dress-making and cutting and fitting children's clothes; excellent reference. Call at or address No. 206 East 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; ladies' under-clothing and children's clothes made in the best manner. Address Seamstress, Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE ON THE shortest notice for gentlemen and families; fluting and all kinds of washing, by Mrs. Lomax, No. 115 West 25th st., second floor.

MALES

A GENTLEMAN, COMPETENT AND RELIABLE, with twenty years' experience in the insurance business, desires a situation. Address J. G., Post Office Box No. 4,175, New-York.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER, (Protestant,) with all the knowledge of the service in both countries; unexceptionable references; will go to any part with the right kind of a family. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, AND TO KEEP things in order generally about the place, by a young man who was with his last employer two and a half years; the best of references will be furnished. Address for four days Box No. 48 West New-Brighton, Richmond County, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, in City or country; first-class references from his employers, to whom he can refer; sober, willing, and obliging; is a good gardener; willing to take charge of a gentleman's place if required. Address J. H., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS COACHman, or groom; first-class reference from last employer. Call or address W. F., at J. B. Brewster's, corner 27th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly; best City references in every respect. Apply to H. B., No. 644 6th av., saddler's store.

GROOM.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SOBER steady young man as groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and makes himself useful. Call on Monday, or address J. A., No. 34 West 13th st.

USEFUL MAN, COOK, &c.—BY A FRENCH couple that speak English; the man understands horses and gardening, and is also a good waiter, or would go as useful man; the wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, or will do general house-work; both are well recommended, and don't object to a long distance in the country. Call or address for three days, French Couple, No. 621 6th av., first floor.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family or hotel; excellent City references. Call or address No. 11 East 22d st.

HELP WANTED.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—FIRST-class salesmen controlling near-by or prompt paying trade. Address Box No. 997 Post Office.

WANTED.—AN EFFICIENT GENERAL CLERK IN a well-established book, stationery, and fancy-goods store; one who can invest a few thousand dollars may procure a partnership interest on favorable terms; the best of references given and required. Address HARPER, Post Office, giving full particulars, and references, which will be regarded as confidential.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT home, $20 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered; particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 2 Fetter lane, Philadelphia, Penn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UN GARCON DE TABLE FRANCAIS DEsire trouver une place dans une famille privée; trois ans de références de sa dernière place. S'adresser C. H. T., Box No. 17 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 8:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

California	Sat., Nov. 15	Caledonia	Wed., Nov. 26
Italia	Wed., Nov. 19	Australia	Sat., Nov. 29
India	Sat., Nov. 22	Olympia	Wed., Dec. 3

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,

Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Nov. 18.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 25.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 2.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, steamer ACAPULCO leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. I. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerto Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 8 North River on THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Drafts for £1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES PROPERLY WINTERED

At the Clifton Stock-farm of Mr. R. W. Cameron, where they will be fed on the best of hay and carrots, with good stabling and ample paddocks for exercise, for $18 per month. Horses will be sent for, when desired. Address JOHN H. MITCHELL, head farmer, Box No. 1,676 Post Office, New-York.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. B. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured. A full line of blankets for street and stable. Plush and other carriage robes of every quality.
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—RENT $350 TO May 1; eight stalls; Gonge ventilator, hoisting apparatus, gas, stove, two stories, and sleeping-room. Call at 150 West 39th st., or address Box 1,861 Post Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN EAST 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations, two large well-furnished rooms, communicating with bath-room. Address, with name, H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—AT A VERY LOW RATE, FIVE MOST desirable rooms, at No. 212 5th av., on second floor, overlooking Madison square, suitable for residence; will be rented together or singly. Apply to
THEODORE WESTON, No. 120 Broadway.

TO LET—BELOW 37TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., A handsomely-furnished second floor, including bath-room, with breakfast, if desired. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address G. A., Up-town *Times* Office.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST.

Few doors west of Broadway; a large front room and a small room; splendidly furnished, with first-class conveniences; breakfast if desired.

GLENHAM HOTEL,

on the European plan, 5th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts. Rooms en suite or single, at reduced rates.
A. H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR MADISON SQUARE have handsomely-furnished rooms for a party, with private table or without board. For address, apply to BERGMAN, corner of Broadway and 27th st.

NO. 251 WEST 25TH ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely-furnished front room, second floor; hot and cold water; good table; $22, with board for two; references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.

Handsomely-furnished parlor suite, with or without private table; also, one single and one double on fourth floor.

TO RENT, TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor of house No. 122 West 12th st., near 6th av. Reference required.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, on parlor floor and third floor front; also fourth floor; would suit a party of gentlemen and ladies; terms moderate.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A FEW HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly, in first-class locality; house in thorough order; terms moderate. Address C. M. B., Lock Box No. 67, Post Office.

GENTLEMEN LOOKING FOR ELEGANTLY-furnished and rigorously attended apartments, without board, will find it to their advantage to apply at No. 68 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Three or six large, light, elegant rooms, en suite, in complete order, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 120 EAST 19TH ST.—A SUITE OF TWO or three furnished rooms will be rented, either together or separately, with board. The location is central, and one of the most desirable in the City.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE HANDSOME rooms on second floor to rent with board, and large room on third, suitable for gentlemen. No. 32 West 19th st.

FIFTY-FIRST ST., NO. 16.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on second and third floors, with board; private table if desired; the best of references given and required. Eight doors from 5th av.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.

Elegantly-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required. Mrs. BACH.

NO. 20 WEST 32D ST.

A SUITE OF PARLORS
To let with or without board.

NO. 180 LEXINGTON AV.

An elegantly furnished front room to let with breakfast, for one or two gentlemen; reference.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Back parlor, southern exposure, and large front bedroom; small social family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties; references.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.

A suite of rooms on third floor to let, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET,
With or without private table.

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations call at our office. No charge. GENUNG'S Boarders' Directory, No. 37 Union square.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR families or gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294,

Handsomely-furnished floor, with board; also a pleasant front room for single gentleman. References.

MRS. LUDLOW,

No. 59 West 14th st., has an entire second floor to rent. Best references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR suite to let, with private table, at moderate prices; large handsome room on fourth floor; references.

SECOND STORY FRONT, THIRD STORY BACK, and two fourth-story rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table, No. 28 West 31st st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 14 EAST 31ST. ST.

TO LET—ELEGANT ROOMS,
With first-class board.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment. References exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

A very choice suite of apartments, elegantly furnished, with private table and special service.

NO. 385 5TH AV.

APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.

ONE FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE only; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also rooms for single gentlemen, without board. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.

Rooms to let, with board.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references required.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room, to let, with board.

WINTER RESORTS.

SPENCER HOUSE, ST. MARY'S, GA., OPPOSITE Fernandina, Fla., now open; no healthier place can be found to escape the Northern Winter. For circular, address S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, (infant eleven months,) and nurse, in a private family; references exchanged. Address, stating full particulars, terms not to exceed $100 per month, LIVINGSTON, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 13th..2:00 P. M.	Friday, 14th....12:00 M.
Saturday, 15th..2:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th....2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th. 7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th. 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20th...7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 20th..2:30 P. M.	Friday, 21st.....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...9:30 A. M.	Monday, 24th.....8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th..11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th. 9:00 A. M.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, PASSAGE, $1 50.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points, North, East, and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

First appearance of
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
Under the leadership and direction of
P. S. GILMORE,
PROJECTOR AND GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE GREAT BOSTON JUBILEES.

MR. P. S. GILMORE has the honor to announce that after a successful musical career of many years in the City of Boston, he has—through the instrumentality and liberal offer of the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment—taken up his residence in this City, with a view of making it his home for the future, trusting that his efforts in the cause of music may be such as to merit the approval and support of the New-York press and public.

As a first step, he has organized a military band, to be attached to the Twenty-second Regiment, which will make its debut at the Academy of Music on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1873.

The pleasure of being permanently located in the Metropolis of the nation, with sufficient means and the best musical material placed at his disposal, affords one of the most gratifying opportunities ever offered to Mr. Gilmore to accomplish a purpose long wished for, namely—to place upon the American Continent, and in the City of New-York

THE BEST MILITARY BAND IN THE WORLD!

The magnanimity with which the profession here have welcomed him, and the eagerness its most distinguished members have manifested to join the new organization, leaves scarcely a doubt that this will be accomplished.

There are already, and have been for years, many excellent bands in this City; but it cannot be denied that the French, English, and German bands, which took part in the Boston Jubilee last year, were far superior to the best bands in America. An earnest effort will now be made to place this country in the front rank in that respect.

There is no band in Europe which has in its ranks so many distinguished musicians as the organization now preparing for its first performance in this City, and with encouragement it will endeavor to excel in a short time the best efforts of the old world.

This is the spirit that prevails throughout the sixty-five members who constitute the new organization, among whom may be found the unrivaled cornet player,
M. ARBUCKLE,
late of Boston, who has no equal on his instrument on the continent; the eminent Saxophone player, E. A. LEFEBRE, late of Philadelphia; and over sixty of the most prominent instrumentalists of New-York, including SIEDLER, Solo Flute; GORTELMEYER, Solo Oboe; KEGEL and WENDELSHAEFER, Solo Clarionets; KOCH KELLER, Solo Soprano Clarionet; HOLESCHKA, Solo Soprano Cornet; DIETZ, Solo Trumpet; GEWALT, Solo Horn; LETSCH, Solo Baritone; SAUL, Solo Trombone; FRIEDRICH, Solo Fagotti; LISTMANN, Solo Tuba, and fifty others of almost equal celebrity.

For such an organization as this the support and patronage of the citizens of New-York is now solicited; and in order to aid the members as much as possible, whenever a sufficient number are engaged for concert, ball, wedding party, fair, or other occasion that will insure the music being made an interesting feature of the entertainment, Mr. Gilmore will take great pleasure in conducting in person.

Again it may be mentioned that to the enterprise and liberal spirit of the Twenty-second Regiment, the new band is indebted for being able to present itself under such flattering auspices; and it is a great source of congratulation that there is every prospect its first appearance will be honored by an immense audience, when the public will have an opportunity of judging for themselves the merits of the latest addition to the musical organizations of the City of New-York.

Seats may be secured at No. 114 Broadway; No. 39 Union-square; at the principal hotels, and at the Academy on the evening of the concert.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR; RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

Doors open at 7; concert at 8.

NOTE—Applications for the services of the band addressed to P. S. Gilmore, No. 61 West 12th st., will receive prompt attention.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON.
LES HUGUENOTS.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Last three nights of Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 17,
LES HUGUENOTS!

Valentine....Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Margherita di Valois....Mlle. Alice Maresi
Urbano, the page....Miss Annie Louise Cary
Raoul di Nangis....Signor Italo Campanini
Il Conte di San Bris....Signor Victor Maurel
Il Conte di Nevers....Signor Del Puente
Marcello....Signor Nannetti

Boys, Band, &c., &c.
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.

The Bohemian dance in the third act by....Mlle. Billon
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor E. Muzio

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock.
(LAST TIME)—IL TROVATORE!—(LAST TIME.)

Leonora....Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Azucena....Miss Annie Louisa Cary
Manrico....Signor Italo Campanini
Count di Luna....Signor Del Puente

FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 8.
RIGOLETTO—FIRST TIME.
SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 1:30 P. M.
GRAND GALA NILSSON MATINEE.

N. B.—In active rehearsal, AIDA.

Prices of admission, evening performances—General admission, $2; family circle, $1. Reserved seats, (according to location,) $1 and $2 extra.

NOTICE.—Prices for MATINEE, Nov. 22, at 1:30 P. M.: Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra.

Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also, No. 701 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT AT WALLACK'S THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.

THE

BLACK CROOK

AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,

EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE J. B. BOOTH.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in his powerful rendition of
LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS,
in John Howard Payne's tragedy in five acts of
BRUTUS, OR THE FALL OF TARQUIN,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
and every evening during the week. These being the only six performances of this
GREAT PLAY THIS SEASON.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH....as....Don Cesar de Bazan

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE COURSE. THIRD NIGHT, MONDAY, NOV. 17.
ASSOCIATION HALL.

GERALD MASSEY.

SUBJECT: "CHARLES LAMB."
Tickets at the Library and No. 114 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MISS STEERS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 12 East 47th-st.,
will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

ADAMS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE THIRD year of Mr. John Goldthwaite Adams' Preparatory School for Harvard, or any leading University, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 622 7th av., corner 43d st. Location is among the best in the City. Number of pupils limited to fifteen. For all further information apply to Mr. ADAMS, at the rooms, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3 to 5 P. M.

A LADY WILL RECEIVE INTO HER FAMILY school, a few more children to board and instruct in English and music; pleasant location; forty miles from New-York; terms moderate. Address Mrs. H. E. SEYMOUR, New-Canaan, Conn.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN QUALIfied as book-keepers, accountants; married and grown-up ladies advanced by private instruction. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery and No. 1,282 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSIcal, Mathematical Boarding and Day School for boys opens Sept. 22; No. 52 West 54th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WHO ENDEAVORS to adapt instruction to individual wants, desires one more pupil; refers to present patrons. Address F., No. 129 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FEW YOUNG girls, beginners, to instruct on the piano; terms, $10 per quarter. Address INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 83 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

SPECIE PRICES. { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family circle, 40 cents. }

LAST WEEK
and
LAST MATINEE
OF
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA, ENTITLED
FLASH OF LIGHTNING!

WITH ITS GREAT CAST AND GREAT SENSATIONS.
THE SHATTERED LADDER!
THE BOILER-ROOM!!
THE BURNING STEAM-BOAT!!!
PANORAMA OF FIFTH AVENUE!!!!

NEXT SATURDAY POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT AND LAST MATINEE.

MONDAY NIGHT NEXT, Nov. 24, production, after five weeks of constant and costly preparation, of Mr. G. L. FOX'S entirely new and wholly original grand comic spectacular and trick pantomime, entitled
HUMPTY
DUMPTY
ABROAD!

Showing the surprising adventures and hair-breadth escapes and escapades of that great Merry Hero in the
FAIRY REALMS OF BADTEMPA!
IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE!
IN SUNNY ITALY!
AT THE NORTH POLE!
AND IN
NEW-YORK!

Every effort is being made to signalize this production as the most complete realization of the marvelous and gorgeous ever produced in this City.

SEE FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS!!

BROADWAY THEATRE. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Begins at 8. Admission 50c.
Reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra. Family circle, 40c.

SECOND WEEK and overwhelming triumph of the distinguished tragic artiste,
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
and successful production under his personal supervision of
MR. WILKIE COLLINS'
own dramatic version
of
THE NEW MAGDALEN.

NEW SCENERY! NEW COSTUMES! GREAT CAST!

The audience, electrified by the passion and force of the actress, found a vent for their excited feelings in stormy and tumultuous applause. The whole of the second act was interrupted by irrepressible bursts of enthusiasm.—*New-York Times.*

SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE!
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, AT 8.

Overture—"Consecration of the House," op. 124. ....Beethoven
Aria—"Give me Back," Matheus Passion....Bach
with violin obligato by Mr. E. Listemann.
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
Symphony in C....Schubert
Scherzo—La Reine Mab, on la Fee des Songes....Berlioz
Concerto for Violoncello....Molique
MR. LOUIS LUEBECK.
His first appearance in America.
Arietta—"In questa tomba oscura"....Beethoven
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
Symphonic Introduction to the Drama.
Sigurd Slembe, Svendson

Admission tickets....$1 50 and $1
Reserved seats....50 cents extra

The sale of tickets for the first concert will commence on TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

SEASON TICKETS, $8 EACH,

to the series of six concerts, including reserved seats, can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; C. Heuser's, No. 820 Broadway; Jordens & Martens', No. 1,164 Broadway; E. Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and a tall the principal music and piano stores.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
No. 624 Broadway, No. 624.
LAST NIGHTS, LAST MATINEE,
of the eminent natural actor,
ROBERT McWADE
in his grand specialty,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
the world's favorite artist,
EDWIN ADAMS.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF
MORTON COMMANDERY NO. 4,
MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.
RECEPTION and TEMPLAR DRILL,
ACADEMY of MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1873.

TICKETS....$5
Admitting gentleman and ladies.

A limited number of tickets and boxes for sale, which may be obtained from either of the following
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Oliver G. Brady, Stamp Department, New-York P. O.
W. F. Costenbader, Am. Bank-note Co., 142 Broadway.
Joel O. Stevens, Sheriff's Office, new Court-house.
John D. Hadley, American Express Co., 61 Hudson st.
Joseph D. Costa, No. 485 Greenwich st.
Josiah Shove, No. 39 Nassau st.
THOMAS C. CASSIDY, Chairman, No. 304 Broadway.
BENJ. F. STILES, Treas., No. 35 Nassau st. WM. F. GARDNER, Sec., No. 70 Ludlow st.

GRAND CONCERT
Hampton Music Heart Singers

BROOKLYN,
PACKER INSTITUTE, JORALEMON ST.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 19.
STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 20.

FREE LECTURES BY
PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT
on the
Art of Speaking French Fluently.
MONDAY, NOV. 17,
at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M.,
AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS,
Corner of 23d st. and 6th av.,
over Moir's jewelry store.

Lectures in English and free. Ladies specially invited.

Oral System—No Grammar.

Conversational French Classes daily at 11 A. M.
Private classes as per agreement.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
Grand orchestra of sixty pieces. Leader, F. I. Eben, Bandmaster Seventy-first Regiment.
Miss Antonia Henne, the favorite contralto.
Mr. Christian Fritsch, the famous tenor.
Senor Delgado, the celebrated Mexican violinist.
Admission (with reserved seat) only $1.
Family circle, 50 cents.
Box-office open Saturday, 9 to 5 P. M.
Sunday, 1 to 5 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
THOMAS NAST, the Famous Artist,
Will lecture on caricaturing
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

His lecture will be illustrated by caricatures drawn in presence of THE AUDIENCE OF CELEBRATED EDITORS, ACTORS, AND POLITICIANS.

Tickets for sale at Steinway's to-day.

THE PILGRIM. PANIC PRICES.
BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.
Side gallery, 25c.; parquet, 50c.; balcony, $1.
PAINTINGS, MUSIC, LECTURES ON PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
Halls to rent for church lectures, &c.

JOHN BROUGHAM NEXT TUESDAY!
FIFTY CENTS. "GALAXY COURSE."
FIFTY CENTS. ASSOCIATION HALL.
FIFTY CENTS. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

Tickets at Galaxy Directory, No. 5 West 23d st., Brentano's, the principal hotels, and No. 114 Broadway.

POPULAR CHARITY CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING this week at Robinson Hall. Tickets, 50 cents, with seats for sale at music stores and the hall. Henry Schroeder and Charles Fradel, conductors.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies.—Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, during this Financial Crisis, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade.

SIGNOR C. GODERATI, PROFESSOR OF SINGing, and chef d'orchestre of the Italian opera in the principal cities of Europe, also of the Tamberlick company at Havana and Mexico during the seasons 1871-72-73. Residence No. 119 East 12th st. References: Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Jordens, No. 1,164 Broadway; Heuser, No. 820 Broadway; Pond, No. 39 Union square; Stanford, No. 17 Union square. Circulars in the principal piano and music warerooms in the City.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

A $160 MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS 7 octave, agraffe, rosewood, overstrung, iron-frame Piano-forte, stool, &c.; carved case and legs, latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 5 WEST 14TH ST., west of 5th av.—Mme. GAZZANIGA and Signor ALBITES, instructors in singing according to the purest Italian method.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

AN EXCEPTIONAL FULL SOPRANO SIGHT-reader ready for engagements for church, concerts or oratorio. Apply to Signor ALBITES, 5 West 14th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.—SECOND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Lessee and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce that in consequence of the brilliant success attending last SUNDAY'S CONCERT, they have concluded to give THE SECOND (2) GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock, in which the following artists of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY will appear:

Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI, Miss A. L. CARY, Messrs. CAPOUL, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, &c., assisted by the eminent pianist,
Signor MOROSINI,
and the grand orchestra of the company.
Musical Director and Conductor....Mr. S. BEHRENS

General admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location; family circle, 50 cents.

The box-office will be open THIS DAY, (Sunday,) from 1 to 5 P. M., at Wallack's Theatre, for the sale of seats and admission tickets.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

Overture, "La Gazza Ladra"....Rossini
Orchestra.
Trio from "Atilla"....Verdi
Miss Annie Louise Cary, MM. Capoul and Maurel.
Romanza from "La Traviata"....Verdi
Signor Del Puente.
Scena and aria from "Der Freischuetz"....Weber
Sung in German by Mlle. Ostava Torriani.
Piano solo, andante, and finale from concerto in G minor....Mendelssohn
Signor G. Morosini.
Aria, "Oh! Rest in the Lord," from "Elijah," ....Mendelssohn
Miss Annie Louise Cary.
Romanza from "L'Eclair"....Halevy
M. Victor Capoul.
Duet from "Le Nozze di Figaro"....Mozart
Mlle. Ostava Torriani and M. Victor Maurel.

PART II.

Souvenir of Wagner's "Tannhauser"....Hamm
Grand orchestra.
Romanza from "Maria di Rudenz"....Donizetti
M. Victor Maurel.
Polacca from "Mignon"....Thomas
Mlle. Ostava Torriani.
Piano solo fantasie on themes from "Il Trovatore"....Prudent
Signor G. Morosini.
Quartet from "Martha"....Flotow
Mlle. Torriani, Miss Cary, MM. Capoul and Del Puente.
March of Priests from "Athalia"....Mendelssohn
Orchestra.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

FOURTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1873,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
(except Saturday,)
OURS! OURS! OURS!
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, MILITARY COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
HUGH CHALCOTTE, (originally enacted by him,)
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SECOND AND LAST "OURS" MATINEE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 1:30.
THIRD OF THE PRESENT COMEDY SERIES,
Mr. Charles Mathews' adaptation of Foote's famous Comedy,
THE LIAR.
YOUNG WILDING....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS (her first appearance here,) and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8, over at 10.40.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,

will be produced, for the first time in America, Mr. W. S. Gilbert's charming fairy drama in three acts, entitled

THE WICKED WORLD.

The play will be presented with new and exquisite costumes and scenery, and with the following

MOST REMARKABLE CAST:

Selene....Miss CLARA MORRIS
(Her first appearance here.)
Zayda....Miss KATE CLAXTON
Darine....Miss MAUDE GRANGER
Neodie....Miss META BARTLETT
Leila....Miss KATE HOLLAND
Locrine....Miss EMILY LEWIS
Ethais....Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr.
Phyllon....Mr. McKEE RANKIN
(His first appearance here.)
Lutin....Mr. STUART ROBSON

The scenery—all new—by Mr. R. Marston.
The music composed and arranged by Mr. H. Tissington.

Preceding the drama will be given, for the first time in America, the delightful comedietta entitled

CONJUGAL TACTICS.

Characters by Messrs. JOHN PARSELLE, W. H. BOKEE and W. S. QUIGLEY, and MISSES ELIZA WEATHERSBY, LULU PRIOR and HATTIE THORPE.

THE REPRESENTATIONS
OF
THE WICKED WORLD,
ARE POSITIVELY LIMITED TO FOURTEEN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22,
FIRST MATINEE
OF
THE WICKED WORLD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.

First appearance at this establishment of the world-renowned and unequaled comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

MONDAY EVENING AT 8, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M. — The universally popular comedian, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, supported by his own new DRAMATIC COMBINATION, expressly engaged to support Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, who will appear in Tom Taylor's three-act comedy, entitled VICTIMS, VICTIMS, VICTIMS, concluding with the OWENS specialty of SOLON SHINGLE, SOLON SHINGLE, as performed by him for upward of 2,500 nights.

MATINEE Performances AT 2. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY. — SECOND WEEK of the charming actress, Miss LOUISE HAWTHORNE, who will appear in Knowles' beautiful play of the HUNCHBACK, supported by the entire WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
T. C. KING,
PAULINE,
OR A NIGHT OF TERROR, and
CHARLES THE TWELFTH.

PROF. HARTZ AND DR. COLTON.

Prof. HARTZ, with a new programme, and for the first time, his NEW SPIRITUAL (!) MANIFESTATION, far surpassing all done by the DAVENPORT BROTHERS. Conclude by Dr. COLTON and the LAUGHING GAS. COOPER INSTITUTE, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, Nov. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.

Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open.

Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A LONDON FIRM, A GOOD CONnection with an American house in naval stores, and to act as their English agents in same; highest references. Address FRANK DAYTON, Post Office Box No. 2,891 New-York City.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE PARRY House, at Highland Falls, on the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point; seventy rooms for guests; if not sold soon will be leased. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH ale and chop house, sixteen years established; satisfactory reasons for selling. HOWELL, No. 141 4th av.

PERSONAL.

H. S. B., SUFFOLK, ENGLAND, FROM E. S. B. —No news since 1869. Mother very feeble; needs your help; gone back to Stour st. Charley dead. Do write at once.

WILL W. H. GREGORY PLEASE CALL AND see his little son, just arrived from England? He is stopping at No. 1,511 2d av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

A: ART SALE.

At No. 37 Nassau st.,
Opposite the Post Office.

Now on exhibition, a choice collection of very desirable American and European Oil-paintings, to be sold on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

A LADY WITH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCE would like to accompany a family or invalid to the South; is familiar with the duties of the sick room; can act as amanuensis or reader; prefers to keep up with the times. Address Mrs. E. BARTLETT, Yonkers.

THE SAILORS' MOVEMENT.

THE SHIPPING ACT OPPOSED.

A MEETING AND PROCESSION YESTERDAY—WHAT THE SEAMEN SAY—STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER DUNCAN—MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S ADVICE.

The sailors' movement, which was organized some weeks ago, for the purpose of protesting against the present Shipping act, and more particularly against the way in which the law is administered in this City, has assumed a definite shape. During the past two weeks, daily meetings have been held, at which their alleged grievances have been discussed. During the course of one of these meetings, the following affidavit was read and ordered to be printed and distributed in the various shipping offices throughout the City. It was also resolved that copies be sent to each member of the next Congress:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Southern District of New-York, ss.—On this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1873, personally came and appeared before me Eugene B. Kingsbury, who, on being duly sworn, did depose and say that he resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York; that for twenty-five years past he has been engaged in the business of shipping and discharging seamen of the merchant marine of the United States; that during the latter part of 1872 and the early part of 1873 he held the position of Deputy Shipping Commissioner in the Port of New-York under C. C. Duncan; that in January, 1873, said Duncan informed deponent of the passage of an amendment to the Shipping act by Congress on the 15th of January, 1873, which amendment he, the said Duncan, claimed had removed from his control all vessels, both steam and sail, plying between New-York and the West Indies, Mexican ports, and the British Provinces and regretted that deponent's valuable services would be lost to him thereby. That in his position of Deputy Commissioner he had charge of the Steam-ship Department, and had every means afforded him of observing how the new shipping law affected the seamen and others employed on board of steam-ships. That he failed to observe one instance where the mariner's condition was improved by the act or where it was looked upon by them as beneficial. That, on the contrary, from his own personal observations he frequently saw the oppression of the said act as it affected the steam-ship mariners, who are, in the majority, married men, many of them having large families to support. That frequently he heard the complaints of the said mariners in regard to the injustice of an act compelling them to pay a tax of fifty cents each for a so-called protection, which in their case they denounce in unmeasured terms as an oppression; that this tax is collected from each mariner every voyage, which, in some cases, is of but a few days' duration; that there are no advances paid to the crews of steam-ships; that sailor landlords are almost entirely unknown among this class of seamen, and are seldom, if ever, seen on board any of these vessels, and have no control over or connection with them; that these steam-ship mariners number thousands, sailing out of the port of New-York alone, and they are unanimous in praying for the repeal of the Shipping Act; that in the case of the steam-ship Columbia, last January, the owners failed while the ship was on a voyage; that on the return of the ship to this port the crew were discharged, without receiving their wages; that they waited for weeks, expecting daily that this deponent would, in his official capacity, see them paid their wages in full, they believing that to be the protection guaranteed them on the payment of the aforesaid tax. That this deponent was utterly powerless in the matter, the Commissioner having instructed him to let the matter take its course through other channels; therefore, the crew were at last obliged to place their claims in the hands of a lawyer, and finally received their pay less twenty per cent., as also less fifty cents each, which this deponent in his official capacity was instructed by the Commissioner he must collect, and which he did collect, from each man of the ship's crew, and handed over to the Commissioner. That in collecting this tax from the crew under these circumstances this deponent keenly felt the falsity of his position toward the sailor. The deponent further declares that during his experience as such deputy a part of his duty was to carefully examine the accounts of owners and masters with the seamen, and that he invariably found them correct. The deponent also declares that during his career as a shipping agent, previous to his appointment as such deputy, he held the respect and confidence of those with whom he came in contact, but that during his term of office as such deputy, on frequent occasions, he was made painfully aware of the false position he occupied, especially toward those he was supposed to protect.

R. B. KINGSBURY.

Sworn to before me, this 7th day of November, A. D., 1873.

EDWARD L. OWEN,

United States Commissioner for the Southern District of New York.

Among the seamen the opinion as to the advisability of petitioning to repeal the law is very unanimous. Some 4,000 men have signed the memorial to Congress asking for the repeal; a very large number express themselves in favor of the law as it is, and a party representing the most intelligent of the men is anxious that one or two of the principal clauses of the act be altered or repealed. That part of the law which makes the payment of fifty cents necessary on the part of seamen before the settlement of their accounts, is particularly distasteful. Many complain also that under the present system of selecting men they have not a fair chance of obtaining employment, and that Germans are given a preference over seamen of American birth.

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER DUNCAN.

During a conversation with Commissioner Duncan relative to the present movement, he stated that he was assured that the present agitation was entirely the work of boarding-house keepers and runners, who were losing money by the enforcement of the present act. No sailor had ever spoken against the law to his knowledge. Formerly it had been customary for Captains of vessels to engage boarding-house runners to engage crews for them, and each man so engaged had to pay from $5 to, in some cases, $10 out of their advance pay for the engagement. Now it was necessary for the Captains of vessels to come in person to the Shipping Commissioner's office, and select their men without any interference on the part of middle-men, or runners of any sort. Capt. Duncan described the manner of selecting the crews as being fair in every way. The men complained, or at least the boarding-house runners pretended that they complained, that they had no choice, but were obliged to sail in any ship in which the United States authorities elected to send them. This was untrue in every respect. The seamen had just as much choice in the matter as the commanders of vessels. They could go in any ship that suited them, and were not obliged to sail with any Captain whom they might dislike. Each day from eight to ten crews were shipped from the office of the Commission in Cherry street. The mode of engaging the men was as follows: Every morning a large black-board was placed in the reading-room of the commission, and on this were posted the names of the ships, and a description of the voyage they were to make. The sailors who wished to sail in the ships thus advertised were instructed to assemble in the large upper hall of the building, and here they were inspected by the Captains, who, of course, selected those men whose appearance suited them best. Sometimes a Captain would bring with him a number of men who had been selected by boarding-house runners. In such cases the Captains had often brought lists of the names of the men with them, and had endeavored to thus evade the law which provides that the sailors be selected in the immediate presence of the Commissioner. In such cases Capt. Duncan had always been very strict, never allowing the Captain to call off the list of names. In every case the sailors had all stood together, sometimes three and four hundred of them, and out of this mass the ship-masters were obliged to select crews without any reference to the wishes of the runners, and without consulting any list. In this way it was hoped that each man would have the same chance, and that the best men would be selected first upon their merits alone. In many cases Captains and ship-owners preferred, and when possible always selected German sailors. Men of that nationality were more orderly, did more work, and were generally better liked than those of any other country. On this account some had claimed that Americans were not treated fairly. This was not true, however. Men of all nations had the same chance of being employed. If in proportion there were more Germans employed than American, it was not the fault of the law. Since the act of 1872 had gone into force, upward of 20,000 men had been shipped, through the commission, and out of all that number not one had ever seriously complained of the working of the law; on the contrary, most of them had highly commended it. The great trouble now was that for every vacant place on a desirable ship there were ten applicants. Those who were engaged were satisfied, and spoke highly of the law; those who were not employed became dissatisfied, and in some cases, stimulated by the interested boarding-house runners, they complained and denounced the law as unfair. These boarding-house keepers and runners were large losers by the new law, and, of course, opposed it. There were some one hundred and twenty sailors' boarding-houses in the City. Some of them were good, respectable places, but the majority were dens of the vilest sort. Under the old regulations regarding the engaging and discharging of seamen, the keepers of these houses had acted as agents for the Captains and owners. For engaging a crew they received the average fee of $50, and, not satisfied with this, they had exacted large sums from the poor sailors. In some cases, where they had been in collusion with unprincipled Captains the seamen had been robbed of the whole of their advance pay. When the new law went into force such transactions were stopped so far as possible, but notwithstanding all the vigilance of the authorities, the boarding-house runners were known to often evade the law. As an evidence of this, Capt. Duncan related that the other day a man had gone to the United States Shipping Office in the company of a keeper of a boarding-house and had engaged himself as a seaman in the navy. In the presence of the landlord Capt. Blake, the chief of the office, asked the seaman how much he owed for board. The sailor replied: "I owe $20, Sir; please give it out of my advance to this man." Capt. Blake, knowing the character of the landlord, told him to leave the room, and when he was alone with the seaman he again asked him how much he owed, when the man replied, "Well, Sir, to tell the truth, I have only stopped three days in that man's house and don't owe him $5, but he told me I would have to give him $20, and if I don't, why, he won't give me my things, and maybe he will have me beat." Knowing how true this was, Capt. Blake sent for the man's clothes, and had him taken to the Navy-yard under guard. Of course, the boarding-house keepers were enraged, that their business was spoiled in this way, and they were doing all in their power to incite the enmity of the sailors against the law and the authorities. The present demonstration was entirely due to their efforts. Commissioner Duncan stated that in his opinion the law of 1872 was just what was needed for the protection of the seamen. Under its provisions the old practice of kidnapping was impossible; men were never shipped except when perfectly sober. Before signing papers they were always told distinctly the destination of the ship in which they were about to sail, and they were paid their advance money into their own hands, and, at the end of the voyage, upon being discharged, they were not paid till they came to the office sober and in a responsible condition. At the last moment before the sailing of a ship, an officer in the employ of the United States Commission went on board and saw that the men were all satisfied and that no mistakes had been made. The same law has been in force in England for years, and had been found to work most admirably.

WHAT THE SAILORS SAY.

As stated above, the opinions entertained by the sailors in relation to the law are various. During conversations had with large numbers of them, they appeared very much excited. William Henny, a very intelligent man, said that during the past twenty years he had sailed to nearly every port in the world, and that, in his opinion, sailors received worse treatment in the United States than in any other country on the globe. The present movement was a very good one, as the law which the men were trying to have abolished interfered with their rights in many ways. It was more particularly bad because it prevented sailors from seeking their own ships, but compelled them to go to the Commissioner's office, where they were huddled together like animals waiting for a buyer. He hoped the law would be repealed. George Dean, an old sailor, who was found at the Seamen's Home, in Cherry street, stated that he had always believed the present law to be a very good one. Formerly he had often been obliged to pay five and ten dollars to a "runner" for getting him a berth, and most of his advance pay had been taken from him by the landlords for bills which he had never contracted. On one occasion he had refused to pay the unlawful demands of a boarding-house keeper, and had been abused and beaten in consequence. Now, however, all this was changed. Sailors were not obliged to pay any fee for an engagement, and Commissioner Duncan did all he could to protect them from imposition. This was sometimes difficult, as sailors were more like children than men. The present movement, he believed, was started by the boarding house-keepers. He had attended the meetings, and found that most of those present were "runners." A few sailors had been bribed with drink and induced to sign the petition asking for a repeal of the law. A man asked him to sign, and upon his refusing he had been put out of the meeting-room by force. Some good-for-nothing idlers might join the movement, but the good, steady men would not.

Thomas Martin, another sailor, said that he believed the law to be good in many respects. It was the same as that which governed shipments in English ports, with the difference that the British authorities never allowed any but sailors and Captains to be present during the selection of the crews. In the hall of the commission in New-York, boarding-house keepers and runners of all sorts were admitted freely, and he felt sure that they influenced the selections which were made. The runners should not be allowed to interfere in any way. This appears to be the opinion of a number of the seamen. At an informal meeting held at the Exchange in Cherry street, a few days since, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned seamen of the port of New-York, are satisfied with the sailors' laws as they now exist, but that we would pray the authorities to make some enactment by which the "boarding runners" be prevented from going to the shipping-rooms, and pushing in their men to the detriment of those who have no money to pay for favors.

This was signed by about twenty men who are said to represent a very large number of the seamen of the City.

THE MEETING OF SEAMEN YESTERDAY.

In pursuance of a call previously issued, and signed by a number of seamen opposed to the administration of Capt. Duncan, and favoring a repeal of the Shipping law of 1872, a meeting of seamen and others interested in the subject was held at 1 P. M. yesterday, in the park fronting the City Hall. The attendance on the part of the seamen was limited, but several hundred spectators and lookers-on served to considerably increase the assemblage. A small rigged bark, the Red, White and Blue which has attained some celebrity from having at one time crossed the ocean, was drawn up in the procession, fronting the City Hall steps, and from the vessel trailed low a United States flag, over which was the inscription in large letters: "In Distress." Among the seamen were distributed a number of large banners, containing various inscriptions, the most attractive or important of which was one which read: "We are but a few of the many, all toilers of the sea, who ask Congress to repeal the shipping act, and give us the law as it was." "Dungeons for felons and freedom for sailors." Another banner contained the words: "We, the steam-ship men, denounce the act. What protection did we ask or receive? Why should we support these uniformed varlets or their pensioned master out of our hard earnings?" Upon still another banner was inscribed "S. S. Columbia—20 per cent. cash and 50 cents each to Duncan, from poor married men, and that is called protection to sailors."

The meeting was called to order by Henry Scanlon, Chairman, who introduced Mayor Havemeyer, whom he said had promised to address them. The Mayor came forward and spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am not a sailor, ship-master, or ship-owner, nor has the business of my life made me familiar with the mode of administering the shipping interests of the country, or of this City; but having been somewhat of an observer of passing events in earlier years, I have some recollections of the relations which existed between the sailor and the Captain or ship-owner in days gone by, and the abuses growing out of them, but of no such complications as would call for such a demonstration as this. The act passed by Congress in 1872, known as the Shipping act, which you now seek to have repealed, provides for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, whose duty it is to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in merchant ships belonging to the United States. This law was evidently enacted in the interests of the sailor, to protect him from any imposition to which he might be subjected by those whose aid he seeks in procuring employment, from the outrages of cruel and inhuman officers while at sea and in foreign ports, and from those land sharks at home who are always on the watch for poor "Jack," and find in him an easy and desirable victim. But from the demonstration here to-day, and the dissatisfaction which appears to be so widespread among sailors, as well as the protests which have been made by those engaged in the carrying trade of the country, I should judge that the objects of its enactment have not been accomplished, and I am not surprised at this, if I rightly understand the manner in which the law has been enforced. A similar fate has attended every law which seeks to take from the individual the power to control his own business, and invests it in official irresponsibility. But, my friends, as I said before, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of this Shipping law to proffer you any advice. I can only say that I do not think that sailors, or the followers of any other calling, require laws to govern their pursuits outside those general laws which are designed to regulate the intercourse of men with each other, and which recognize the common rights of our common humanity to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, leaving every man to pursue his own calling in his own way, and under such rules and regulations as each man or body of men may find from experience to be for the common interest of all. Laws may be all right in their object and tendency, but all wrong unless they are rightly administered, and I presume, from all I learn, that the real cause of your dissatisfaction is in the way the law you complain of is administered, rather than in the law itself. If such is the case you are not without a remedy, and I suggest that you consider this question with great care before you ask Congress to change or repeal a law which generally may be very good if properly administered; and in seeking redress do not permit your cause to be allied to that of others. There are those who would take advantage of your wrongs, and the sympathy which your cause naturally excites, to accomplish their own selfish purposes. Let your cause be distinctly your own, and I am assured that Congress will patiently listen to your petition, relieve you of any burdens which oppress you, and secure you in the enjoyment of all those rights to which as seamen and men you are justly entitled. [Applause.]

After a few remarks from other gentlemen, the seamen and others interested formed in procession, and after parading through some of the principal streets and through portions of the lower section of the City, quietly dispersed.

HORSE-SHOEING EXTRAORDINARY.

Some days ago a match was made between two horse-shoers of South Brooklyn, each man betting $100 that he could make more horse-shoes than the other within a specified time. The names of the men are John Burns and Geo. Boyle, and as both have the reputation of being adepts in the art of horse-shoeing the contest excited a good deal of interest. The match came off yesterday, and was attended by large numbers of horse-shoers and sporting men from New-York, New-Jersey, and even the neighboring States of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. George Boyle worked in his brother's shop, on Livingston street, and Burns worked at Slavin's shop, on Atlantic avenue. Patrick Boyle watched Burns, and Slavin watched Boyle. Each man had a helper. The men worked eight hours, during which Boyle turned out 11,010 shoes, while Burns manufactured but 11,000, thus losing the match. As an exhibition of endurance and skill, the feat was a most remarkable one, and surpasses anything in the horse-shoeing line ever accomplished in America. Some thousands of dollars changed hands on the result.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green yesterday transmitted to the Board of Education warrants amounting to $220,000 for the payment of the teachers in the public schools. The laborers and other workmen in the City employ have been all paid during the week, not a single roll of this class from any department now remaining unpaid in the Department of Finance.

STATISTICS OF THE WEEK.

During the past week the Police made 1,643 arrests in the City. According to the report of the Register of the Board of Health there were 525 deaths, 215 marriages, and 454 births in the City during the week ending yesterday.... Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 25 fires for the week ending Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., involving a loss of $25,099; insurance $107,275.

THE TWEED TRIAL.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PEOPLE CONTINUED.

THE TRANSACTIONS WITH THE BROADWAY BANK REVIEWED—OBJECTIONS OF MR. GRAHAM.

The trial of William Tweed was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday before Judge Davis.

Deputy Controller Storrs was recalled, and stated that Mr. Tweed's name was not observable on about fifteen certificates of audit, and Mr. Hall's name was absent from a corresponding number.

Arthur E. Smith testified that he was formerly a book-keeper in the Broadway Bank, and that he kept the account of Mr. Woodward. Mr. Stockwell kept the account of Garvey and the New-York Printing Company. He remembered when Mr. Tilden made the examination of the accounts. He had seen deposit-tickets of Ingersoll, Garvey, Tweed, and the New-York Printing Company, which were taken to the Grand Jury-room, and were subsequently lost. Mr. Tweed kept a bank-book himself, and witness made most of the entries in his account. He balanced Tweed's bank-book on the 16th of April, 1870, and the amount was $55,007 49. It was again balanced on the 17th of May, and the footings were $534,343 84, and the balance $41,395 21. July 11 there was a balance of $63,922 74, and the footings were $534,343 84. In October the footings were $382,623 58, and the balance $16,417 11. The account was received in evidence. Mr. Woodward's account was kept as Tweed's was. On the 5th of April he had a balance of $17,652 83 to his credit. Sept. 1 he had $21,686 12, and on the 21st of October $3,666 61.

On cross-examination, Mr. Smith said he did not know Ingersoll & Co. The entries of that account were made by the Receiving Teller. The account, and that of Garvey, were objected to, but they were admitted by the court. The Keyser & Co. warrants were produced, and he identified on the first of them the cut of the Receiving Teller, which was different from that of the other tellers. He examined the 180 warrants, and some of them, he said, had not the Receiving Teller's cut. He explained the manner in which the entries were made, stating that the only way of learning the items of a deposit was by the deposit tickets. He was two weeks engaged in the examination of the accounts, and had been frequently before the Grand Jury in relation to them. He was now in the Controller's office, but when he made the examinations there was no understanding that he would be appointed there. He knew the handwriting on the tickets, but he did not examine the accounts of Garvey and Ingersoll with reference to the handwriting. The entries on the blotters for each day were admitted in evidence on the offer of Mr. Peckham.

Mr. Draper testified that he was Secretary of the Grand Jury that indicted Tweed. He could not remember whether the deposit tickets were before the Grand Jury, and he did not know what disposition was made of them if they were.

Assistant District Attorney Allen testified that he caused a careful search to be made in the office of the District Attorney for the deposit tickets, but he could not find them, and did not know that they were ever in the office.

John L. Everett, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, stated that the deposit tickets embracing the accounts in question were selected by Mr. Tilden, and subsequently disappeared. The deposit tickets accompanying a deposit were always kept in the vaults of the bank, where they remained for about six years.

Ansel E. Parkhurst, Receiving Teller in the bank, gave evidence of the account kept there by Tweed, Ingersoll, Garvey, Woodward, &c. The indorsement (E. A. W.) on the back of the warrant produced was made by himself, and showed that the amount was deposited to the credit of Woodward. Keyser & Co. were the payees on the warrant. Woodward made deposits in the bank in the name of Tweed. The witness took the deposit tickets to the Grand Jury Room in 1871, and he did not know what subsequent disposition was made of them.

In answer to Mr. Fullerton he said that a package purporting to contain the deposit tickets was handed to him, but he could not say of his own knowledge whether they were in it or not.

Samuel J. Tilden was examined, and testified: In the Fall of 1871 I examined the account of Garvey, Ingersoll, Tweed, Woodward, and the New-York Printing Company, in the books of the Broadway Bank. I made a table of the debits and credits of these accounts and of certain relations which they bore to each other. The first column indicates the date of the transaction or the warrant, and the date of the warrant generally, but not always, corresponded. The next column is the number of the warrant, and the next the name of the last indorser, who was nearly always the depositor. The next shows the amount of the warrant. The entries were derived from the books of the bank, and the deposit tickets contained the particulars of the entries in the ledger when the credit was composed of more than one item of deposit.

Mr. Graham offered an objection to each and every warrant, and a special objection to two warrants, the vouchers of which were missing.

Mr. Peckham presented the figures prepared by Mr. Tilden, and which were contained in the schedule. They were of the following character:

Date.	Warrant.	Payee.	Depositor.
May 13.	2026	George S. Miller.	Ingersoll & Co.
May 13.	2027	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.

Amount.	Ingersoll & Co. Deposits.	Ingersoll & Co. Checks.
$38,902 22	$38,902 22	$25,842 47
89,379 00	89,379 00	38,623 11

R. A. Woodward. Deposits.	Checks.	Wm. M. Tweed. Deposits.
$25,842 47		
38,623 11	$9,855 39	$9,855 39

The aggregate of the entries is:

Amount of warrants	$5,710,913 98
Deposits by Ingersoll & Co.	3,549,329 18
Checks drawn by Ingersoll & Co.	1,817,467 49
Warrants deposited by Garvey	1,177,413 72
Checks drawn by him	779,615 69
Deposits by Woodward	3,581,254 26
Checks by him	932,858 50
Deposits in Mr. Tweed's account	932,858 50

Mr. Tilden presented similar schedules of other accounts, and repeated much of the facts which are already well known.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton—I made out this tabular statement in October, 1871, and on it the civil suit against Mr. Tweed was commenced. I made some affidavits in the civil case, and on the occasions participated in discussions connected with it. I am not aware that I am connected with the case now. I participated in the argument on the motion to reduce the bail in this City, and also in the discussion in Albany, when I assisted Mr. O'Conor at his request. I think the Broadway Bank offered me the use of the books for examination without any request on my part. I met the President in the Controller's office, and I think he made a general proffer of the books of the bank at that time. I went to the bank and examined Woodward's account in the Garvey matter. While I was there my attention was attracted to a connection between this account of Woodward and other accounts, and I continued my examination. The cross-examination of Mr. Tilden did not enter into any investigation of the account as presented by him, and concluded at this point rather abruptly.

J. McBride Davidson testified: I reside in this City, and am a safe manufacturer. I did business for the City and County of New-York. I remember, in the Summer of 1870, I had a conversation with a certain party in relation to the manner in which my bill was to be made out. I presented a bill for $16,940. I had a conversation with Mr. Woodward in relation to my account on June 17, 1870. I did not make any verification of the bill, and did not go before the Board of Audit, consisting of Messrs. Hall, Connolly, and Tweed. I was not before the Board of Supervisors, to my knowledge. I knew of no meeting of the Board of Audit, and did not know of its existence. I did not give any evidence of the validity of that account to any person. When I was paid, I was taken into Mr. Watson's room by Mr. Woodward, and the bill was turned over on its face and I signed it. I did not see the face of the bill, for Mr. Watson had his hand on it. After my indorsement, he took the warrant, and handed me a check for my bill. The warrant, I perceive, is for $49,170 42. I have no idea how that amount came to be there. I never received a cent more than claimed in my bill, and I never knew anything concerning this warrant until I heard it was before the Grand Jury. I had no suspicion of fraud, and signed the bill unhesitatingly.

To Mr. Fullerton—I presented quite a number of other bills besides the one under discussion. My bill was for safes, and I believe they went into this building. I can't say whether or not it was easy to ascertain if the safes were here, but I should presume it was. I made safes like the ones embraced in this bill, and my charge was always uniform. My previous bills were delayed payment on the ground that they were not examined. Mr. Woodward was the person who told me my bills were not presented before the Board of Supervisors, and not Mr. Watson. My bills were proper and just ones, and I was always willing they should be examined.

John Garvey testified: I reside in New-York, and knew Mr. William M. Tweed, the defendant. In the Fall of 1871 my brother, Andrew J. Garvey, was in Europe. After he went I had a conversation with Mr. Tweed in the office of the Board of Public Works. I went to see Mr. Tweed in regard to money matters, and the name of a Mr. Sampson was mentioned. I said it was rumored that Sampson had gone after my brother, and he said he did not go after Andrew, but after a bank defaulter, and he did not want Andrew and Sampson to meet. I expressed regret at Andrew's absence, and he said it was better for him and all others that he should be away. Woodward's name was mentioned, and Tweed said he was the only man he was afraid of. Speaking of Ingersoll, he said, "Jimmy is all right," and referring to his own action in the matter, he said he would stick and fight. [Laughter.]

To Mr. Fullerton—This conversation occurred about election time, and my brother went away about the middle of September previously. I knew a day or two in advance that he intended to leave. I did not see him off, but I saw him the day previously. He went by the name of McDonald or Jeffries, I could not say which, but he went under a fictitious name. He sailed from Hoboken on a German vessel under the name of McDonald, and I was instructed to write to him as Jeffries. I do not recollect whether or not I was told to call him by a fictitious name when he was in Hoboken. The examination of the witness, which produced a good deal of merriment, was postponed until Monday, and the court adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Tenth Assembly District Campaign Club serenaded Hon. Jacob A. Gross, Senator elect of the Sixth Senatorial District, at his residence, on Friday evening.

The steam-ship Main, which left Bremen on Nov. 1, and Southampton on Nov. 4, reached this port yesterday, with mail news fresher by two days than that previously at hand.

There will be a meeting of the choir of Trinity Parish, at Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, on Thursday evening next, Nov. 20. Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, will deliver an address.

Frank Daniels was yesterday charged before Commissioner Shields with having stolen $2 50 from Charles Borners, on the Sound steamer State of New-York, while the steamer was on her way to Hartford. He was held for examination.

The Theodor Koerner Liedertorfel, a thriving German vocal society, celebrated its tenth anniversary at its hall, No. 197 East Fourth street, last night, by a musical and social entertainment, which was fully enjoyed by all participating.

Moore & Spaulding's cooper-shop, No. 19 Little Twelfth street, was damaged $1,000 by fire yesterday. The fire extended to E. Price's stables, No. 416 West Thirteenth street, which were damaged $800. Six horses, valued at $2,500, were burned to death.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Chambers, on behalf of Ex-Chamberlain Palmer, to discontinue without costs his old suit brought against John Foley to restrain the latter's intrusion into the Chamberlain's office. The motion was opposed, and decision reserved.

The following are the arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden during the week: 10th, Ernst M. Erndt, Stettin, 290; Calabria, Liverpool, 367. 11th, Adriatic, Liverpool, 314; City of Brussels, Liverpool, 566. 12th, Spain, Liverpool, 377. 13th, Italia, Glasgow, 116; Hansa, Bremen, 271; Holsatia, Hamburg, 755. 14th, Minnesota, Liverpool, 281; Hammonia, Hamburg, 984, and Maine, Bremen, 601.

The funeral of Miss Louisa W. Bassford, one of the victims of the recent boiler explosion in Harlem, took place from her late residence, No. 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The funeral services were held in the house, Rev. Dr. Draper, of Harlem, officiating. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

BROOKLYN.

The total number of arrests made during the week was 489.

The taxes collected during the week amount to $32,603 02.

Gunther Droete, who kept a barber shop at the corner of Grand and Pacific streets, has been missing since the 9th instant.

This evening there will be a full choral service at St. Paul's Church, corner Marcy avenue and Penn street, Rev. Newland Maynard, Rector, at 7:30 o'clock. The Bishop of the diocese will preach on the occasion.

Three churches have been burglariously entered within as many weeks, and in no instance have any arrests been made. The Central Baptist Church, in Bridge street, was broken into early yesterday morning and a quantity of church clothing stolen.

The taking of Mr. Tilton's name from the membership roll of Plymouth Church has attracted the attention of other Congregational churches. The officers of Dr. Storrs' and Dr. Buddington's Churches call for a conference between the churches to discuss the question of discipline.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Work in the brick-yards at Croton Landing has been entirely suspended, and the men have been discharged.

The November term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County will commence at White Plains to-morrow, before Judge Gifford and Associate Justices Howe and Silkman.

The utmost activity prevails at Mount Vernon in rebuilding the burnt district. No less than thirteen fine brick buildings of substantial character are already in the course of erection, in the place of almost as many frame structures.

The formal opening of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad will take place on Monday, 24th inst. It will be operated by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and be designated as the Harlem River Branch Road. Five trains will be run daily each way over the branch road during the Winter, and it is probable that several additional trains will be put on next Summer.

NEW-JERSEY.

The next Legislature will convene in Trenton on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

The employes of the New-Jersey Midland and of the Erie Railway Company, in Jersey City, were paid yesterday.

The total number of applicants for relief at the office of the Jersey City Poormaster on Friday was 440, and about the same yesterday.

Col. Tom Scott and a number of the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company made a tour of inspection yesterday in Jersey City. They examined the improvements now under way in Harsimus Cove.

The subscription in aid of Mr. Applegate, editor of the Monmouth *Inquirer*, who lost everything he had in the Freehold fire, amounted to $455 among the editorial fraternity on the first day it was opened.

The Pavonia ferry-boat Delaware, which was run into and sunk by another boat of the same line, was raised and put on Allison's dry docks, in Jersey City, on Friday night. A large force are at work removing her copper, which was completely worn off in many places. She will be thoroughly overhauled during next week, and be ready for floating in ten days.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, on Ocean avenue, Jersey City Heights, will be formally opened for service to-day. The edifice is not yet completed, but the portion to be used is ready and will suffice for the present. The building formerly used by the congregation will be used for a school, which, in addition to a parish school, will embrace a high school course to prepare boys for college.

A CONGRATULATORY LETTER.

ROOMS OF THE REFORM ASSOCIATION,
EVERETT HOUSE Nov. 11, 1873.

Hon. John D. Coughlin, Member Elect for Twentieth Assembly District:

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of 8th, with two hundred dollars as your proposed subscription to the election expenses incurred by the Reform Association, was duly received. On placing the matter before the Executive Committee last evening, it was decided to adhere to our former action (that in view of the pecuniary sacrifice made by you and all your associate members of the Legislature in accepting the position without adequate compensation) not to receive any contribution whatever from candidates for the Legislature. I have, therefore, the pleasure of returning your liberal subscription. The fact of having declined, both before and since the election, all subscriptions under like circumstances will, I am sure, prove satisfactory to you. While our funds are not sufficient to pay the expenses incurred, yet we think, when all on the County ticket who have agreed shall send in their share, it will be enough to cover all the expenses of our committee.

I am also directed to convey to you the congratulations of the Reform Association on your successful election. The best interest of the people throughout the State will be promoted when live, active young men of known ability and discretion (like yourself and, indeed, our whole City delegation) are sent as legislators to Albany.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN FOLEY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

W. R. NICHOLS, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

"ON TRIAL" AT HALF PRICE.—That every reader of THE TIMES may know from trial that *The Science of Health* is the best, most practical, and useful Health and Family Magazine, the publisher proposes to send it to every reader of this paper three months for 25 cents. Price $2 a year; 20 cents a number. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Ville du Havre, for Havre.—Capt. C. Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Caroline Hunter, Miss Mary Hunter, Miss Annie Hunter, Mrs. Hunter's maid, Mrs. Lopez, Mrs. M. R. Simons, Mrs. Binninger and daughter, Mrs. Stuckle, Mr. and Mrs. Montagut, Miss Montagut, Rev. N. Weiss, Emile Cook, A. L. C. Portman, Henry W. Kidd, Mrs. L. Kidd, Mr. Andrew B. McCreery, Rev. Antonio Carrasco, Prof. C. Pronier, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Swift and child, Mr. Loriaux, Mr. Cramer, Mrs. Edmund Curtis and maid, C. Burritt Waite, Mr. Lamothe, F. Llado, Mrs. Eliza Ferdinand, Master Victor Ferdinand, Mrs. C. A. Platt, Hamilton Murray, Miss Murray, Alfred Barbanson, M. L. Squadrille, George H. Taylor, James Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mixter and two daughters, Master Willie Culver, Mrs. Marie Bulkley, Miss Marie Bulkley, Miss Wagstaff, Mrs. H. Edgar, Miss E. Edgar, Miss Edgar, Miss Caroline Turcas, Mrs. H. G. Spafford, Miss Annie Spafford, Miss Bessie Spafford, Miss Maggie Spafford, and infant, Miss Nicolet, Henry Belknap, Mrs. D. Goodwin and two children, Mrs. A. G. Kennett and two children and nurse, R. McBurr, Leon Trefousse, Mr. and Mrs. Sigourney, Master A. G. and W. C. R. Sigourney, Miss A. L. Sigourney and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hammond, Frank Hammond, Miss Alice Hammond, Clarence Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Jonanique, E. Witthaus, Judge Peckham, Mrs. Peckham, Mr. and Mrs. Collodion, P. Larrazabal, E Hesse, Miss Marie Bom, Miss Mary E. Church, Miss L. W. Putman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Creste, Antoine Lafargue, Mme. Antoinette Laures, Louis Lelenne, Mr. and Mrs. Freak Marconnet, Freak Marconnet, Jr., Mlle. Elise Marconnet, Desire Choquet, Mme. Adele Lack, M. Baptiste Bogetoeu, Pierre Bolleo, Robelet Bonaventure, Rev. C. Simon, Hyppolite Vaite, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Baugrand, Eugenie Baugrand, Emile Denye, Henri Vallat, Sebastien Vallat, Mr. and Mrs. Xavier Bruey, Xavier Pequignot, Charles Burnoauez, Alex. Clavernel, Mme. Clavernel, Mlle. Aimee Clavernel.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—Robert Davis, Jas. Bruce, Mrs. James Bruce, Miss Bruce, John Watson, Alex. Watson, W. B. G. Wood, Robert Hilton, Mrs. S. T. Pomeroy, Byard Clark, Jr., John Dowley, S. A. Alexander, the two Misses Macalister, Hugh McCullough, Miss McCullough, Dr. S. C. Powell and wife, Mrs. Payne, Master Payne, J. C. Holland, Capt. A. C. Berry, Geo. Vanderhoff, Jr., Rev. J. S. Hookey, Miss McNamee, Miss Fitch, T. S. Jarvis, H. Stinson, Mr. Fellows and wife, E. F. T. Hoddan, A. Grover, C. Morse, Arthur Mayer, Jos. Mayer, Capt. John Jones, Samuel Hanger, S. W. Belk, Robert Baker, John Andrews, J. A. Gould.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—J. M. Dexter, and wife, Miss L. Bowen, Mrs. E. R. Van Bueren, infant, child and nurse, Miss J. A. Paul, W. H. Pell, Mrs. W. E. Raymond and child, W. H. Miller, John Humphreys, John H. Wilder, wife and child, Miss Julia Sherwood, Miss S. Sherwood, A. S. Chubbuck, H. C. Parker, J. H. McGraw, Mrs. Carrie Seal, W. L. Daniels, George Ferguson, Mitchell Montor, Henry Brown, J. S. Kocher, G. N. Gower, Mrs. M. J. Ludden, B. G. Lord, Dr. Nathan Boseman, John E. Pell and wife, Miss Ella Pell, Miss Flora Pell, Joseph Humphreys, S. Sherwood and wife, J. M. Schemerhorn and wife, Mrs. Moore, Frank E. Marston, Mrs. E. G. Marston, Isaac Wilson, John Cameron, James Munster, P. W. Waugh and wife, H. Cone, F. Richardson, Ermon Tobinsky, J. O. Frost, C. F. Merrisin.

In steam-ship California, for Glasgow.—Alex. Watson, James Todhunter, Jules Golay, Robert Gray, Mathew McDougall, Henry Bell, Rev. N. Shephadrie, D. M. Macleod, John Wright, John Turner, William Gutterson, Master Andrew Angole, Dr. Hugh Millar and lady, J. A. Milne and lady, Miss Gracie Milne, Mrs. Kattie Bater, Miss Minnie Milne, Gideon Lathrope and lady, Thomas Beveridge and lady, Rev. J. E. Gough and lady, Master Gollir Glough, Master Warren Glough, Rev. W. W. Campbell and lady, John Oliver, Dugald Cameron.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—D. S. Dodge, Mrs. R. C. White, Miss Nellie White, Rev. Richard Heyward, Jas. W. Guinn, G. C. Perkins, Mrs. Perkins, A. Kelly, John T. Little, H. V. F. Penna, Mrs. Penna, Lieut. E. T. Bradford, Dr. B. L. Cleveland, Capt. Andrew Allan, Wm. Bradley, Wm. Kirkpatrick and friend, J. O. Bedell, Louis Selig, Aaron Wolf, A. Gaffre, Marx Held, Joseph Beckel, J. T. Sherman, Edward Packard, Joseph Henry M. Chesney, Mrs. M. Chesney, Miss Dora Greenwell Chesney and maid, Anson P. Thomas, Uri Burt, Rev. R. H. Orr, Rev. Chas. Logan, Mrs. Logan, Henry J. Fleming, Mrs. Fleming, J. R. Russell.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—J. G. Miller, J. H. Waddell, C. M. Houghton and two servants, Mrs. Warner, Miss Brown, Peter Johnson and wife, J. T. Love, J. C. Widwell, Wm. Wilbettey, E. Willemson, lady, and child, W. H. Woodruff, H. McCline, R. Shay, W. Thompson, P. Loughlin, W. C. Stroethopp, J. Sackville, C. A. Moses, D. C. Mace, E. F. Baker and wife, W. M. Dykeman, D. C. Cronell, James Schneider, Wm. Ford, Daniel Bachus, H. C. Carter, E. D. Fairchild, Wm. Ward.

In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.—David Stirval, A. H. Mowbray, Mr. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George Lander, R. Bell, Richard Tobson, George W. Stetson, W. Edge, Jr., Miss Olive Serco, J. V. Carpenter, A. H. Young, Miss Buchannan, Miss Murray, J. P. Webster, W. S. Webster, W. T. Maguire, James Carswell, Mr. Robertson and brother, L. Russell Whitney, Wm. Birkett, S. H. Chamberlin, John C. Vincent, Mr. Cambiaso, Mr. and Mrs. John Connap and child, Mr. Muff, J. J. Dymond, Jason Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Pope, Miss M. B. Smyth.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—Dr. Eugene Smith, Lewis W. Lewis, P. Waterbury, T. Bonynge and wife, R. S. Cox, M. W. Casey, B. Foster, Mr. Figdor, J. Edkins, Frank Grant, J. Brown Lee, J. Bonar, John Hill, Mr. Turner, James Grandison, James McCormack, Pearson Morrison, John Thornell, Chas. W. Williams, Henry Nathan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:48 | Sun sets......4:41 | Moon sets..3:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:57 | Gov. Island..5:46 | Hell Gate..2:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ville du Havre, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, George Mackenzie; Cuba, Palmer, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; City of Brussels, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Knickerbocker, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Menzahah, (Br.,) Liverpool, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Akola, (Br.,) Gardener, Havre, Fr., G. Pendreigh & Co.; Charleston, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, James Hand; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Whitney, Boston; Calabria, (Br.,) Macmickan, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Gallic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Sannah, Ga., R. Lowden, San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison.

Ships Hope, Hancock, Liverpool, R. P. Buck & Co. Hannah Morris, (Br.,) Jones, Antwerp, Snow & Burgess; Sea Witch, Baker, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.; Haze, Wickenan, Valparaiso, W. R. Grace & Co.

Barks Hertha, (Danish,) Petersen, Santander, Funch, Edye & Co.; Argus, (Br.,) Paton, Queenstown or Falmouth, G. F. Bulley; Nevada, (Br.,) Harkway, Bremen, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Wieland, (Ger.,) Vegelsang, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Foreste, (Norw.,) Christiansen, London, Tetens & Bockmann; Letizia, (Ital.,) Castellano, Gloucester, E. Slocovich & Co.; Atlantic, (Russ.,) Kunholm, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockman; Commodore Dupont, Nichols, Alexandria, E. Walsh, Field & Way; Northern Queen, (Br.,) Dollar, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken; Trait d'Union, (Br.,) Ballou, Port-au-Prince, Robt. Murray, Jr.; Fearless, (Br.,) Slaters, Cadiz, Sp., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Lucile, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool, W. Ingalls; Amykos, (Norw.,) Albertsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Tampico, Bonhoff, Baltimore, Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Main, (Ger.,) V. Oterendorp, Bremen Nov. 1, and Southampton 4th, with mdse. and 601 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Nov. 7, lat. 50 16, long. 34 28, passed a National steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 50 11, lon. 25 24, a N. G. Lloyd steam-ship, do.; same date, lat. 50 10, lon. 26 10, a Cunard steam-ship bound W.; 10th, lat. 46 15, lon. 48 18, a Hamburg steam-ship bound E.; 12th, lat. 43 06, lon. 57 28, a British steam-ship showing letters L. T. C. B., bound W.; 13th, lat. 41 46, lon. 63 25, a National steam-ship bound W.; same date, lat. 41 36, lon. 64 10, ship New World, hence for London.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans Nov. 9, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Bavaria, (Ger.,) Keyn, Hamburg, Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Ernest, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow Nov. 1, via Moville Nov. 2, with mdse. and 202 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Bark San Giovanni, (Ital.,) Lottero, Savona 65 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Zulma, (of Barbados,) Petersen, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan—vessel to master.

Bark Minerva, (Ger.,) Pohlens, London 84 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Nov. 15, 30 miles S. E. of the Highlands, passed a red and black horizontal striped buoy.

Bark R. A. Kennedy, Hatch, Bremen 45 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Mina, (Swed.,) Sualsberg, Rio Janeiro 65 ds., with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Die Heimath, (Ger.,) Krafft, Antwerp 90 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Cato, (Nor.,) Wug, Cork 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Gertrude, (of Portland,) Brooks, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Moderato, (Ital.,) Marini, Waterford Sept. 22, in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Neptune, (Ger.,) Rittscher, Rio Janeiro Sept. 17, with coffee to Johnson & Perry—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and from Bermuda 9 ds., in ballast, with 4 passengers to Duncan McCall. Left in port bark Eliza Barss, brig Silas Alward, arr. Nov. 4.

Brig Harry and Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, Demarara 20 ds., with sugar and old iron to Dwight & Platt. Had moderate weather.

Brig Chance, Christopher, of and 12 ds. from Turk's Island, via Nassau, with salt to Middleton & Co.—vessel to Schultz & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Brig Glencaple, (of Carnarvon,) Jenkins, Rio Janeiro 63 ds., with coffee to C. G. Ramsay & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Sept. 26, in lon. 32.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Barbados 20 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. Frank Treat, Downing, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with oranges to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had strong, variable winds; Nov. 1, Robert Barnes Stewart, aged thirty-two years, a native of New-York, died of consumption, and was buried at sea; left schr. Mary D. Leach, for New-York in six days.

Schr. Edward Burnett, (of Newburyport,) Taylor, Para 25 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. R. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Addie Wessels, Olen, St. Andrews 21 ds. with cocoanuts, rustic, and rubber to G. Wessels. June 25, on the outward passage, Herm. Anable, aged eighteen years, a native of New-York, was washed overboard and drowned.

Schr. Lilly Faulkner, Faulkner, Virginia, to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disoway, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Silver Sprague, Wass, Brunswick, Ga., 14 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Had strong northerly winds entire passage.

Schr. Nellie H., Mollock, Eastport, with fish to order.

Schr. Ann S. Brown, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. V. Barkelew, Martin, Providence.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Somerset.

Schr. J. J. Moore, Franklin, Somersett, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harper, Pendleton, Frankfort.

Schr. Evertrue, —, Ellsworth, with lumber.

Schr. Challenge, Hall, St. George, N. B., with stone to order.

Schr. Helen Thompson, Snow Vinalhaven.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Fox, Hartford.

Schr. White Wing, Barbour, Westly.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Veronda, Pond, Providence.

Schr. C. St. John, Parson, New-Haven.

Schr. Sterling, Brown, New-Haven.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 15—Arr. steamer Parthia from Liverpool.

Below bark Isaac Lincoln, from Algoa Bay.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 15.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York, and Falcon, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 15.—Arr. ship Robert L. Lane, from Antwerp, and schr. Mary Mankin, from Philadelphia.

Cld. ship Geohard, for Bremen.

Sld. steam-ships San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York; C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia, and Saragossa, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 13.—Arr. brigs Java, (Br.,) Port-au-Prince, for Boston; Tula, Mayaguez, P. R., for Newburyport; J. Beckmore, Cardenas, of and for Portland; Clara Louise, Pensacola, for Boston; schr. H. P. Hallock, Woodbridge, N. J., for Boston; Sallie M. Steelman, Philadelphia, for do.; E. M. Wright, Alexandria, for do.; Alma, Baltimore, for do., foresail badly split; Armida Hall, do., for Portsmouth; Fahmaroo, Hoboken, for Bucksport; Addie Sawyer, Calais, for New-Haven; Kelpie, Boston, for New-York; Nellie Clark, Dorchester, N. B., for do.; Ida and Annie, Hyannis, for do.; W. B. Hopkins, Provincetown, for Virginia.

Sld. brig Clara Louise, schrs. S. C. Tryon, Promenader, (Br.,) Armida Hall, Henry Bushman, C. H. Macomber, South Shore, and E. M. Wright.

Capt. J. E. De Lamar, submarine diver, has contracted to save the material of the schr. Annie Magee, sunk in Vineyard Sound.

The schr. Hannibal will tow to New-Bedford for repairs.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Ville du Havre, for Havre; Wesser, for Bremen; Spain, Adriatic, Gaelic, City of Brussels, and Calabria, for Liverpool; Georgia, and California, for Glasgow; Cuba, for Havana; Chiswick, for London; Clyde, for Galveston; E. B. Souder, and Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; Huntsville, and San Jacinto, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; North Point, for Philadelphia; bark Abd-el-Kader, for Gibraltar; schr. J. Truman, for Corpus Christie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cromwell's Line, to New-Orleans, adopted, and will hereafter burn as a distinguishing night signal, Coston signal, white, green, red, white.

SPOKEN, &c.

Nov. 1, lat. 28 35, lon. 64 12, brig Augusta, (Ger.,) from Rio Janeiro, for New-York.

Nov. 8, lat 28, lon. 72, brig J. D. Tucker, from Demarara, for Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—The Red Star Line steam-ship Kenilworth sailed to-day for Philadelphia.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Hecla, Capt. Murphy, from Boston Nov. 4, for Liverpool, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brooklyn sailed hence to-day for New-York.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING.

LOW PRICES.

A Card to Business Men.

A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT in a widely-circulated newspaper is the best of all possible salesmen. It is a salesman who never sleeps, and is never weary; who goes after business early and late; who accosts the merchant in his shop, the scholar in his study, the lawyer in his office, the lady at the breakfast table; who can be in a thousand places at once, and speak to a million people every morning, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner.

A good advertisement insures a business connection on the most permanent and independent basis, and is, in a certain sense, a guarantee to the customer of fair and moderate prices. Experience has shown that the dealer whose wares have obtained a public celebrity is not only enabled to sell, but is forced to sell, at reasonable rates, and to furnish a good article.

The preparing and inserting of business announcements in newspapers, magazines, &c., simultaneously, systematically, and accurately, is now fully and freely recognized as a special branch of business, that can be performed far better and at less expense by a broker than by the advertiser in person.

In the first place, the broker's compensation is paid by publishers of periodicals and magazines, on the theory that by facilitating advertising the broker increases the general volume of business.

In the next place, an experienced broker knows the character, circulation, and special features of particular journals, and has a technical knowledge of the best positions, and can, therefore, secure the best advantages for advertisers, and, as far as possible, insure the most satisfactory return for the outlay.

Business announcements of every description prepared and inserted in all leading publications with promptness, and satisfaction guaranteed.

For all other details and information, address

JOHN MANNING,
No. 1 Bond st., Waltham Building,
NEW-YORK.

GAS FIXTURES

NEW STYLES FOR THE FALL TRADE, IN
Glass, Gilt or Bronze,
AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Indorsed by the leading Artists, Seminaries, and the Press, as the
BEST PIANOS MADE
Prices and terms in full accordance with the times and the expectations of purchasers.
WAREROOMS:
5TH AV., CORNER 16TH ST., NEW-YORK.

CARL H. SCHULTZ,
Successor to Schultz & Warker,
No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. and Union square.
Mineral Spring Waters,
Examined and Indorsed,
since 1862, by the leading Chemical Authorities of the United States as pure, and in composition corresponding to the natural springs they represent.
C-P-M-S

SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Our own Manufacture Exclusively.
The largest and richest stock ever shown in New-York now offered at retail.
Gorham Manuf'g Co.,
NO. 1 BOND STREET.
MANUFACTORY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502 and 504 Broadway,
OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEALSKIN FURS,
IN ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES, AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
502 & 504 BROADWAY.

REDUCTION.
CARPETS.
CROSSLEY'S
WHOLESALE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.
English Body Brussels, $1 50 per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard.
English Ingrains, 50 cents per yard.
NOW IS YOUR TIME.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
NO. 336 BROADWAY AND NO. 221 6TH AV.

FURNITURE.
CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION
THE LARGEST STOCK OF NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS EVER IMPORTED.
EXTRAORDINARY SPECIALTIES,
SELECTED IN PARIS AND VIENNA BY ONE OF THE FIRM.
PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES IN BEAUTIFUL TINTS.
657 & 659 Broadway.

JAS. G. DARLING, Pres't. A. P. SCHARFF, Sec'y.
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE CO., OF NEWARK, N. J.
Cash Capital..........$200,000 00

Hon. ALEX. MITCHELL, Pres't. E. D. HOLTON, Vice Pres't.
NORTH-WESTERN
NATIONAL INS. CO., OF MILWAUKEE,
WISCONSIN.
Cash Capital paid up..........$292,500 00
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AT REASONABLE RATES.
T. J. TEMPLE, Agent, No. 163 Broadway, New-York.

No. 652 Broadway.
WEDDING PRESENTS
and HOLIDAY GOODS.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Ve J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
No. 652 Broadway.

WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM PARTIES ABOUT TO PURCHASE EITHER FURNITURE OR BEDDING TO EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT AN ENORMOUS DISCOUNT FROM FORMER PRICES. WE MEAN BUSINESS, AND ARE MAKING THIS REDUCTION WITH THE VIEW TO KEEP OUR HANDS EMPLOYED DURING THE COMING WINTER.
G. & S. HEYMAN & MACK.
PRINCIPAL WAREROOMS,
Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st., corner of Houston, Up-town Store, No. 1,028 3d av., corner of 61st st. Factories, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 West Houston st.

KURTZ
W. KURTZ, No. 872 Broadway, is the only photographer in the world who received the highest medal (the double medal for taste and progress combined) awarded at the Vienna Exposition to portrait photography.